THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PAPAL GUARANTEES.

Encyclical Letter of Pius IX.

Highly Important Document.

The Scaffold in Arkansas.

Dreadful Scenes at an Execution.

THE PAPAL GUARANTEES.

Important Letter of His Holiness—He Denounces the Italian Safeguards and Declares He Never can Accept Conciliation at the Price of Violation of His Oath.

Venerable Brethren:—Health and apostolic blessing. So soon as, in the mysterious counsels of God, we found ourselves brought under a hostile power and saw the civil state of the Apostolic See suojugated by force of arms, and the consequent sad and bitter lot of this our city of Rome, we wrote you, on the 1st day of November of the year last past; to you, and, through you, to the whole Catholic world we declared the condition of ourselves and of our city, and to what unbounded excess of an impious license we were exposed. And we testified that, on account of our supreme duty before God and man, we willed to keep whole and entire the rights of the Apostolic See. We stirred you up, and all the faithful, our beloved children, committed to your charge, to appeasing the Divine Majesty by fervent prayers.

Since then the ills and woes which those first mournful trials foretold to us and to the city, and especially to the apostolic dignity and authority, and to the holiness of religion and morals, have redounded on our beloved subjects—so that, in the ever-aggravated circumstances existing, venerable brethren, we are compelled to say, in the words of St. Bernard, "These are evil beginnings; we fear worse;" for iniquity is running its course, and urging its counsels. Nor any more does it seek to shroud its most wicked works, which, indeed, cannot be hidden; and now it seeks its finishing spoil, in tramping under foot justice, honor, and religion.

In this anguish, which fills our days with bitterness, especially at the thought of how continually the faith and virtue of our people are subjected to dangers and to snare, your signal merits, venerable brethren, and those of our beloved faithful embraced in your care, afford us the most marked and living satisfaction. Far from every region of the world the faithful, wonderfully attentive to our exhortations and following your leadership and example, have counted it their duty, from that mournful day of the invasion of our city, to beseech the throne of divine mercy by steady and fervent prayers; by public and continued supplications, by sacred pilgrimages, by unbroken gatherings in churches and fervent communions and by other principal acts of Christian virtue.

Nor can these most earnest efforts towards appeasing the Lord fail of abundant fruit. The many good results already gained promise yet others, that we await in hope and confidence. For we see stanchness in the faith and; burning charity unfolding themselves always more and more. We behold a concern that God alone could inspire, in the minds of Christ's faithful, for the travails and trials of this Holy See, and of the Chief Shepherd. We discern such a oneness in understandings and in wills that, from the earliest times of the Church hitherto, never could it be more truthfully or more gloriously said than in our days that the "multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one mind." In which array of virtues we cannot refrain mention of our beloved children, citizens of this cherished city, whose love, of every rank and degree, towards us has shone forth, and yet shines, and their devotion and steadfastness equal to the test; and their great-mindedness not only worthy, but rival of their forefathers of old.

Therefore, venerable brethren, we render undying thanks and glory to the God of Mercy for you all, and for our beloved children, Christ's faithful, because he has wrought, and is still working, such great things in you; such great things in His Church; and that he has brought it to pass that where wickedness abounds there has more abounded the grace of faith, of love, and of a true confession. "What is our hope, then, and our joy, and our crown of glory? Are not you in God's presence? A wise son is the glory of his father. May God, therefore, bless you; and may He remember the faithful service and the tender compassion and comfort and honor which you have exhibited, and do still, to the spouse of His Son, in an evil time and in days of sorrow." (St. Bernard Epist.)

But the Sub-Alpine Government, meanwhile, while on one hand it hurries to make the city of Rome the scorn of the world—("*Urbem properat Orbi facere fabulum*"—*St. Bern. Ep.*)—on the other, labors to beguile Catholics, by puffing up and arranging certain idle immunities and safeguards that, in its language, it calls "guarantees," to the end that these be substituted to us for the civil sovereignty which, by a long series of intrigues and by parricidal arms it has robbed us of. Already, venerable brethren, we have pronounced our sentence upon these immunities and safeguards. We have branded their folly, their guile and their mockery in our letter, dated the 2d of March last, to our venerable brother Constantine Patrizi, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Dean of the Sacred College and acting as our Vicar in Rome, which was, in due time, printed and published.

But according to the manner of the Sub-Alpine Government, joining a base and unceasing pretense of consideration to a shameless contempt of our Pontifical authority and dignity, and treating our protestations, our expostulations, and our censures as of no account, it has proceeded, in its Parliament, to act on these aforesaid "safeguards" as if they were serious, and has had discussions on them, and gone forward in urging and advancing them, notwithstanding the sentence expressed by us on their emptiness. In this discussion full proof was given both of the truth of our judgment on the nature and meaning of those "safeguards" and of the vain attempt of the enemy to conceal the fraud and malice that were in them. Truly, venerable brethren, it is hard to believe (*incredibile est*), that so many errors openly against the Catholic faith and against the very foundations of natural law as were uttered on occasion of that debate could have been put forth in the centre of this Italy, which has ever especially gloried, and now glories, in devotion to the Catholic religion and to the Apostolic See of the Roman pontiff. And in very deed, by the singular protection God grants His Church, the convictions of far the larger part of the Italians are very different. They groan with us and deplore this new phase of unaccepted sacrilege, and they assure us day by day, by increasing proofs and avowals, that they are associated in spirit and in understanding with the faithful in other parts of the world.

Wherefore we anew address our voice to you, venerable brethren; and, although the faithful committed to you, by letters or by grave documents in form of protests, have shown us how outraged they are at the condition that oppresses us, and how far they are from being deceived by the cheats called "safeguards," we yet consider it a part of our apostolic duty that we should declare solemnly through you to the whole world that not only what are called "safeguards," and which are devised by the Sub-Alpine Government, but that all titles, honors, immunities, and privileges, whatever shape they take, under the general name of safeguards or guarantees, can be of no avail whatever towards securing the prompt and free use of the power divinely transmitted to us, nor towards guarding the liberty necessary for the Church.

Such being the condition of affairs, as we have repeatedly declared and professed that, without the crime of breaking our solemn oath (at enthronization), we can consent to no condition which, in any manner, would destroy or diminish the rights of God and of the Apostolic See, so now, as of our bounden duty, we declare that we will never agree to nor accept, nor can we so agree to or accept these cunningly-wrought-out safeguards, or guarantees, proposed by the Sub-Alpine Government, whatever their device; or any others of whatsoever kind, or however ratified, which, under the form of securing our sacred power and liberty, shall have been offered to us in lieu of and in exchange for that civil principality with which Divine Providence willed that the holy Apostolic See should be furnished and strengthened, and which is ratified to us by legitimate and irrefragable titles as well as by possession for more than eleven centuries. For it is most clear to every one that, were the Roman Pontiff to be subjected to the rule of another prince, and not to be possessed himself of a real sovereignty, he could be exempt neither in his own person nor in the acts of his apostolic ministry from the control of that ruler to whom he would be subject, and who might become a heretic or a persecutor of the Church, or, again, might be at war with other rulers, or otherwise in a state of war.

And, indeed, is not this very concession of safeguards of which we speak a most clear proof that no other right than what the will of lay rulers prescribes and decrees is attributed to us, who have the divinely-given authority of making laws regarding the moral and religious order—to us, who are constituted the interpreter throughout the world of natural and divine right.

And as to what regards the relations of the Church and civil society you know perfectly well, venerable brethren, that all the prerogatives and all the rights of authority neces ary to governing the universal Church have been received by us, in the person of the most blessed Peter, directly from God himself. Nay, those prerogatives and rights and the very liberty of the Church were born and acquired by the blood of Jesus Christ, and are to be valued by the infinite price of His divine blood. Ill, then, would we deserve of the divine blood of our Redeemer, were we—which God forbid—to borrow these our rights, especially lessened and debased as they wish to lend them, from rulers of the earth, who are sons, not masters, of the Church. Thus said to princes, fittingly, that great light of sanctity and doctrine, Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury:—

"Think not that the Church of God is given you as to a master, to make use of her, but that she is commended to you as her advocate and champion. Nothing more pleases God than the liberty of His Church."

And the same saint wrote in another place, adding incentives to duty:—

"Never count that your dignity is lessened if you defend and cherish the liberty of the Church. Deem not that it humbles you when you exalt her. Think not that you are weakened when you strengthen her. Lift up your eyes and look all about you—examples are at your hand. Meditate on the princes who fight against the Church and trample on her. See whether it is profiting them. What is becoming of them is too plain to need speaking of. Assuredly, they who promote her glory with her and in her will find their own glory."—(St. Anselm Epp. 12 et 42.)

And now, venerable brethren, after what at other times, and here, we have explained to you, it surely can be dark to no one that the wrong done in these woeful times to the Holy See have redounded on the whole Christian commonwealth. The wrongs of the Apostles, as St. Bernard says, since these are the glorious rulers of the earth, affect every Christian; and since, as St. Anselm says, again, the Roman Church works for all the Churches; whosoever takes away anything belonging to her is recognized as guilty of sacrilege, not only against her, but against all the Churches. Nor is there a shadow of doubt that the keeping of the rights of this Apostolic See is most closely joined and tied to the highest purposes and interests of the whole Church and to the liberty of your Episcopal ministry.

Thinking and meditating on all these matters, we are bound anew to enforce and to profess what we have oftentimes declared, with your unanimous consent—that the civil sovereignty of the Holy See has been given to the Roman Pontiff by a singular counsel of Divine Providence; and that it is of necessity in order that the Roman Pontiff may exercise the supreme power and authority divinely given to him by the Lord Christ himself, of feeding and ruling the entire flock of the Lord with fullest liberty, and may consult for the greater good of the Church, and its interests and needs, that he shall never be subject to any prince or civil power.

You, venerable brethren, and with you the faithful committed to your care, knowing these things well, are justly moved, all of you, for religion's sake, and for the sake of justice and of peace, the foundation of all other good things, and you have given to the memory of future generations the worthy sight of faith and love, constancy and firmness, on behalf of the Church of God and in her defense, in which you have set a new and noble example. But since the God of all mercies is also the Author of these good dispositions, we lift our eyes, our hearts, our hopes to Him: unceasingly beseeching Him that He will increase, strengthen, and confirm the excellent dispositions and the piety that are common to you and to the faithful, and we also earnestly exhort you, and the people committed to your watchfulness, that as the contest waxes in its heat you will call to the Lord, with us, more fervently, and with more effusion of heart, that He may Himself hasten the days when He will again smile on us.

God grant, also, that the rulers of the earth—whom it much imports that such a pernicious example of usurpation as we endure may not take root and flourish to the destruction of all power and order—may join with one consent of minds and wills, and that hushing quarrels, the disturbances of rebellions being appeased and the deadly counsels of the sects abandoned, they may unite in one movement for restoring to this Holy See its rights, and with these his full liberty to the visible Head of the Church, and the desired calm to civil society. Nor less, venerable brethren, plead with the divine mercy in your prayers, and in those of the faithful that the hearts of the wicked, escaping from the blindness of their minds, may be converted before the great and fearful day of the Lord shall come, or else that He, in crushing their infamous counsels, will show how foolish they are who strive to overthrow the rock that Christ has set and to violate His divine privileges. On these prayers our firmest hopes in God are founded. "Think ye that God can turn away His ear from His most dear spouse when she shall have cried out to Him while resisting those who have been torturing her? How will He not recognize the bone of His bones and the flesh of his flesh—ay, rather in some sense, the spirit of His Spirit? Now, indeed, is the hour of malice, and the power of darkness. But the hour is the last, the power is quickly passing. Christ is with us, the power of God and the wisdom of God, and the cause is His. Have confidence, He has conquered the world."—St. Bern. Ed.

Meantime, with great courage and sure faith, let us follow the voice of eternal truth, which says:—Strive for justice, for thy soul; and even to death fight for justice, and God will overthrow thine enemies for thee.

Finally, venerable brethren, praying to God from our heart for the richest blessings of heavenly gifts on you, and on the faithful, clergy and laity, committed to your care, as a pledge of our especial and intimate love to you and to them, we impart to you, and to the same our beloved children, most lovingly, the Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 15th of May, A. D. 1871—the twenty-fifth of our Pontificate.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Her Only Hope of Salvation a Republic.

General de Trobriand, U. S. A., who has just returned from France, says:—Everything in politics in France now is quicksand—an unsubstantial, treacherous mixture of traditional ideas, private interests, prejudices and irrational theories—and in all this conglomeration of feeling there is no solid ground to build anything permanent. All may depend on accident. I do not believe that legitimacy will be restored, mainly because all the cities are strongly opposed to it and inclined toward a republic. The strength of that party is the old families in Brittany and the south of France.

The clergy are also favorable to legitimacy in those sections of France, looking to it as their best protection. The peasantry of France are as a mass eminently ignorant, prejudiced, and selfish. Those who are in the hands of the priests would vote whatever they are told or do anything else blindly for the restoration of a prince, for no other reason than that they were told to do so. At this moment, if a plebiscite were proposed, a very large number of peasants would vote for the empire, knowing absolutely nothing of anything concerning national concerns. As for the republicans in the cities, a certain number of them are good, liberal, and intelligent men, but they are in the minority. A large number of the republicans of France are impracticable men. The monarchs will never admit a difference between one sort of republican and the other. Their constant cry has been of late, "You will see how impossible is a republic in France. As soon as we have a republican government you will see what it will do by what is going on in Paris" (alluding to the Communists). So, although the Communists in Paris were fighting the republican government the monarchists always say that it is impossible to have a republic, because the republicans are incapable of forming and maintaining it. But I consider the only really possible chance of salvation for France is in the republican form of government. I do not think either of the claimants for the crown can do much, because, as soon as one of them gets even an apparent chance, the others will immediately unite against him with the republicans. I do not believe much in the fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family.

You cannot have any idea here of the deep demeralization of the people of France under the Imperial Government. It was a worse government than ever France had before. But there is no fear of its restoration. Although many of the peasants are in favor of it, their master has gone, and they have no leaders, no officials to lead them to the polls and tell them what to vote; consequently they are like sheep without a shepherd.

THE GALLOWS.

Terrible Double Execution in Arkansas—One of the Criminals Makes a Deadly Assault on a Jailer—Rioting at the Jail—The Prisoners Overpowered and Dragged to Death.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 10th instant has an article which we condense as follows:—

The first judicial execution which ever occurred in the county of Crittenden, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, since it was organized, took place yesterday. The wretched victims of the scaffold were John Roseborough, who was convicted at the last term of the Judicial Circuit Court of the county of the murder of William Freeman, last Christmas eve, about a mile from the town of Marion, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; and Henry Harris, who was convicted at the same term of the court of the murder of John Bell Crockett, at Bradley's Landing, about twenty miles above Memphis, on the 24th day of December last. The execution was witnessed by nearly fifteen hundred people, the great majority of whom were colored.

ROSEBOROUGH AND HIS WIFE.

Roseborough's wife, a young colored woman about twenty years of age, with heavy features of the true African stripe, came through the yard, accompanied by Sheriff Hardin. She was told she could have a few minutes private conversation with her husband, and she approached the bars of the inner door.

SCENE OF TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

Half an hour previously an assistant turnkey named T. C. Manus had entered the corridor for the purpose of guarding the culprits. Mrs. Roseborough had not been in conversation with her husband more than five minutes when

SCREAM UPON SCREAM

came from the place between the doors in which she was ensconced, mingled with cries of "Sheriff Hardin! Hardin! Hardin!" The greatest commotion ensued, the Sheriff rushed to the spot, Mrs. Roseborough half rolled down the steps in front of the door, shrieking and trembling with affright, while at the open barred door appeared Manus, the turnkey, with the lower portion of his face and his white shirt all

COVERED WITH BLOOD

and an ugly gash in his upper lip, which was literally cut in twain. The door was quickly unlocked by the Sheriff, and Manus leaped out, bespattering the portals of the door with his blood, like a person escaping from a den of enraged animals, while the two culprits retired to the upper part of their cell.

Manus was taken into the kitchen, where Dr. Grigsby examined his wound and pronounced it not of a very serious character, although it was bleeding profusely. It was then ascertained that Manus had made some remark while Roseborough was talking to his wife, and that individual turned round in a passion and shied a half brick in his face, inflicting the wound above referred to. It is not known whether his wife handed the missile to him through the bars, but certain it is that she exhibited the greatest anxiety to get outside as soon as possible. Above all the confusion which ensued Harris was heard shouting frantically in the cell:—"I am an innocent man, and by the everlasting God you will never hang me.

I WILL NEVER GO ON THAT SCAFFOLD.

I will be shot down first in my tracks." He was excited and nearly frantic, and with Roseborough had retired to the upper end of the corridor, where, like a couple of wild beasts lashed into fury, they stood at bay. The Sheriff evidently regretted that he had taken the handcuffs off his desperate prisoners, which he only had done out of genuine kind-heartedness, being anxious to make the men feel as comfortable as possible. He called for half-a-dozen volunteers to enter and secure the men. Volunteers stepped promptly forward.

They stripped off their coats and fearlessly entered the corridor, accompanied by Sheriff Hardin and his brother. The officers had not been a couple of minutes inside when the noise as of a fearful scuffle was heard inside the corridor, mingled with the cries of "Down with them!" "Don't shoot them!" "Keep them down!" In another couple of minutes Roseborough came tumbling down the steps, securely guarded, with his hands securely strapped behind his back. He was followed by Harris, strapped and guarded in a similar manner.

Sheriff Hardin then said, turning to Roseborough, "John have you anything to say to the crowd? if so, you can say it now. I will give you fifteen minutes."

CONFESSION OF ROSEBOROUGH.

I have tried all I could to get clear of this punishment; but I have not been able to do so, and I will now tell you all here that

I AM THE MAN THAT DID THAT MURDER.

(Sensation, and loud cries of "oh! oh!" mingled with groans.) Yes, I am the man that murdered old man Freeman, and I cannot say whether he has gone above or below. I did what I could to save my life, but the Bible says that he that slays shall be slayed again. Ah, poor me, I murdered that poor old man for his money, and I must die.

I DID IT WITH AN AXE.

(Great cries of "Oh! oh! oh!" and "God have mercy on your soul," "amen," etc.) Yes; I did it with an axe. To do this, and to tell this, is bad; but I must tell it. Let me tell you, sisters and brothers, not to depend upon any one, but to depend on God, who will take care of you. (Cries, "Yes he will. Bress de Lord.") If I had done so that murder would never have been done, and I would not have been here to-day. I tried to escape getting this rope around my neck. Now I wish to tell you colored folk what will do them good. I want you to put your trust in God and not in man, and

DON'T TRUST YOUR WIFE

when you go to do wrong. The Sheriff will not allow me to speak any more.

HARRIS PROTESTS INNOCENCE.

Harris rose up from his sitting position, saying:—

My friends, I am innocent of the deed which has been put upon me. It has troubled me a great deal, so that I could not pray, and it seemed as if I had no friends in this world. I go with all my sins on my head, but I believe I will

GO INTO EVERLASTING LIFE.

("God bless you." "Amen." "The Lord bress you.") I tell you I am innocent; God knows that I am innocent, but the people will not believe it, and therefore I can tell you I welcome death. (Sensation.) I would like a new trial on this case, for I am an innocent man.

Sheriff Hardin intimated that his time was up and Harris sat down.

All were calling on God together for mercy, as the Sheriff poised a sharp axe in his hand. At the word "amen," he raised the axe, and with a firm, well-directed blow he severed the rope which held the end of the trap.

THE "DROP" FELL

like a flash, the wretched men descended with a "thud" and rebounded back. For a couple of minutes there was a strong muscular action of the knees of both, twitching of hands and shrinking of the shoulders.

Three minutes later the hearts of both ceased to beat.

—The newest variety of lager is called "Aecht Importirtes Braunschweiger Doppel Bier."

—In an Ohio school celebration, the superintendent announced the title of a song as "Riding the Elephant Home." When the audience found that it was "Write me a Letter from Home," he thought it prudent to disappear.

—There is one sensible Yankee girl in London. She was the champion skater last winter. Wales wanted an introduction, but she sent him word that it couldn't be thought of. She never made new acquaintances, except among people who had good references.

SECOND EDITION

THE ARMY OF PARIS.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.

The Case of the San Juan.

Burning of a Coolie Ship

500 Persons Roasted Alive.

The Key West Squadron

Coming up the Delaware

New Dominion Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 13.

The Army of Paris

will evacuate the city within two days. La Villette, however, will continue to be occupied by troops who have been reinforced. Urbane, a member of the Commune, has been arrested in Paris. A manifesto from the Directory of the Societe Internationale protests against the

Barbarities of the Versaillists,

and urged it on members to avenge their slaughtered brethren. Thiers visited the troops at Camp Sartory yesterday.

Obituary.

LONDON, April 13.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin died on Monday.

MADRID, June 12.

The Emperor of Brazil

is expected here in a few days. The Duchess of Montpensier has gone to Italy.

The *Impartial* publishes a basis of fusion of the branches of the Spanish and Bourbons, which provides that

The Duke of Montpensier

shall be Regent during the minority of Prince Alphonso, and the country be governed under the Constitution of 1845, liberally modified. It is reported that Senor Laston, Deputy in the Cortes, is a member of the Societe Internationale.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—10·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 8¼@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾@8¼d. Sales today estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, June 13—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. Bonds quiet and steady; 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 13—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 13—1·30 P. M.—Refined petroleum buoyant at 18s.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes, 53f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—1·30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; sales of the day now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, at 8¾d. for middlings. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 12th instant, since last report, 38,000 bales. California wheat, 12s.; red Western spring, 10s. 9d. @11s. Receipts of wheat for three days, 30,000 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. Oats, 3s. 3d. Pork, 57s. 6d.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Burning of the Coolie Ship Don Juan—Five Hundred Coolies Roasted Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The details of the total destruction by fire of the Peruvian ship Don Juan at sea have been received. It is supposed that she was set on fire by the coolies, who had been entrapped on board at Macao, China. The crew abandoned the vessel, leaving five hundred and fifty coolies fastened under the hatches. Five hundred coolies were roasted alive—the others escaped when the hatches burned off. The vessel was American built, and was sold in San Francisco to the Compania Maritima de Peru, and rechristened Do Ores Ugarte. She was fitted out for the coolie trade, and returned several times for supplies while engaged in that traffic.

Fatal Accident.

J. Kempair, a tailor of Kearney street, was killed last evening by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Stabbing Affray.

A Chinese cigar-maker of Sacramento street stabbed another Chinaman to death last evening. The murderer was arrested.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Fires in the Woods.

TORONTO, June 13.—The steamer Algomia, from Fort William, arrived at Collingwood yesterday. The passengers report a fire in the woods and the destruction of some tools belonging to parties engaged in building boats on Lake Shebanwan.

Previous accounts of the

Rising of Indians

appear to be without foundation.

FROM DELAWARE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrivals from Key West—The Fleet of Monitors at Lewes.

LEWES, June 13—A. M.—Brig Josephine left for Philadelphia last night. The Howard reports at the breakwater United States vessels Wyandotte, Manhattan, Ajax, Saugus, and tug Pilgrim, from Key West for Philadelphia, and the Yantic from Norfolk. The Dictator and Kansas have gone to New York. Wind W. S. W. Thermometer, 74.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Judge Hoar.

BOSTON, June 13.—Judge Hoar declines a public dinner tendered him by several prominent citizens of Boston in approbation of his services on the Joint High Commission.

The voters of this city are to determine, on July 1st, whether porter, ale, and lager shall be exempt from the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Particulars of the Awful Coolie Ship Disaster.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A San Francisco special gives the particulars of the burning of the ship Don Juan, which left Macao on May 4 with a cargo of coolies for Peru. The Don Juan loaded at Macao, taking six hundred and fifty coolies on board for Peru, and on the 6th was burned to the water's edge, not more than fifty miles from Hong Kong. The coolies, who have arrived in Hong Kong, all aver that their treatment was humane, and they had nothing whatever to complain of either as to the allowance of food or the quality or quantity, and the whole affair was simply accidental. The other view in the question, namely, that the

Vessel was Set on Fire

by designing men among the Chinese, is not impossible. One of the men distinctly avers that he heard an explosion of gunpowder aft, and also smelt a strong smell of it. Others again say they did not hear any report; that they were nearly overpowered by the sickening smell of the ship's material burning aft. It is to be regretted that the European who had the humanity to open the hatches did not succeed in saving his own life, as he was overtaken by the coolies, who made a rush at the boat waiting for him, and a general scramble occurred to get to it, the Europeans using arms to prevent the coolies getting into it. In this scramble several Chinese were drowned. The boat, however, ultimately succeeded in getting clear of the ship, but had not gone far when it upset in sight of but not within reach of the coolies. The coolies then seem to have had a little leisure to look around, when they observed the other three boats at a distance. During this time all the materials of the ship were rapidly burning, and

A Large Number Perished

in the hold, some of whom, no doubt, were suffocated, but the cries from others were piteous. Many, however, jumped in the water and escaped by drowning the more

Horrible Death by Fire.

While the luckless men were on deck and on the bowsprit in this position one of the masts fortunately gave way, and the men at once made a rush and scramble to reach it; they clung on with desperation, calling as loud as they could to save their lives. They had not been long in the water before a fishing junk came up and they were taken off, two or three at a time, in a small sampan.

The mast was held on the wreck by wire rigging, and would otherwise have drifted away to sea. The coolies state that there were no less than

Fifty Europeans on the Vessel,

so it remains to be seen what became of them. Some, no doubt, were lost in the boat that was swamped. From Macoo, it is reported that thirty-five of the crew have arrived there, and are unanimous in stating that the

Coolies Mutinied

and set fire to the ship aft, in hopes of forcing all to abandon her, and so take the vessel. It seems they thought the fire could be extinguished afterward.

Catacazy and Fish.

The *Tribune* says:—We are conclusively assured that the statement from the *Evening Post* affirming that M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister at Washington, had written home a letter disparaging the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and charging him with various misdemeanors, is unfounded, and the alleged letter a forgery. The relations of Mr. Fish and M. Catacazy, official or personal, have always been cordial and intimate, and no word of difference has ever marred them.

Departure of a United States Minister.

Hon. John M. Francis, Minister to Greece, sailed on the Holsatia to-day.

FROM THE STATE.

Attempted Depot Robbery.

READING, June 13.—The depot of the Reading Railroad Company at Birdsboro was entered last night, and an ineffectual attempt made to rob the safe. Nothing of value was obtained.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 13—11·00 A. M.—Wheat dull and lower; $1·29¾, seller June, last half; and $1·27¼, seller July.

Corn steady at 54c., seller June; 54½c., seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	6,000	4,000	Rye, bus	1,000	none
Wheat, bus.	60,000	27,000	Barley, bus..	none	none.
Corn, bus.	182,000	218,000	Oats, bus....	39,000	7,000

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Cotton unsettled, but very strong; low middlings, 19c. Flour; dull and weak, except for strictly sound; Howard street superfine, $5@6; extra, $6·25@7·25; familr, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5@7·25; extra, $6·50@8; family, $8@11. Western superfine, $5·25@6; extra, $6·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·25. Wheat dull and unchanged. Southern white Corn firm at 83@84c.; Southern yellow at 75c.; mixed Western, 76@77c. Oats firm at 74c. Pork firmer at $16·50. Bacon advancing; shoulders, 7¾c.; rib sides, 9c.; clear ribs, 9¼c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard firmer at 11@11¼c. Whisky, 74c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Stocks steady. Money 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112; do. 1865, cp., 112; do. 1865, new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 96; Canton Co., 82¾; Cumberland preferred, 46; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 30¾; Reading, 116¾; Adams Express, 80¾; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 114¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120; Chicago and Rock Island, 121¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 59¾.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	29·85	75	S.W.	12	Brisk.	Clear
Boston	29·66	59	W.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Cape May	29·79	68	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	29·98	72	....	..	Calm.	Clear
Chicago	29·75	68	N. W.	11	Brisk.	Clear
Cincinnati	29·89	70	W.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Detroit	29·85	69	W.	19	Brisk.	Fair
Key West, Fla.	30·10	82	....	..	Calm.	Fair
Memphis	30·03	74	....	..	Calm.	Fair
Mt. Washington	29·69	32	N. W.	8	Gentle.	snow
New York	29·73	68	S. W.	11	Brisk.	Fair
Norfolk	29·90	67	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Omaha	29·85	72	N.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Oswego	29·72	66	S.	7	Gentle.	Cloud
Philadelphia	29·76	71	S.	..	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29·83	66	S.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
St. Louis	29·91	73	W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Washington	29·82	68	S. W.	18	Brisk.	Clear
Wilmington, N.C	29·97	69	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Wife of Professor Henry Falls Down a Flight of Stairs and Sustains Serious Injuries.

The Washington *Patriot* of yesterday says:—

The community will no doubt be pained to hear that the wife of Professor Henry, Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, met with a sad accident on Saturday night, the result of which will confine her for a long time to her room, if not permanently injure her for life. The particulars, as near as could be ascertained, are as follows:—About 11·30 o'clock, after the family had retired, she had occasion to pass from her bed-chamber to a room across the passage, and in reaching which she was compelled to pass the upper landing of a flight of steps which lead from the front east door to the second story of that portion of the building used as the residence of the family. The gas had been turned off, and, groping her way in the darkness, she unfortunately walked directly to the steps, falling down the entire flight, some twenty in number, breaking her collar-bone, right arm, and wrist. Her cries and groans aroused the inmates of the house, who soon went to her assistance. She was removed to her room, and yesterday Drs. Tyler and Morgan set the broken limbs. The wounds are quite painful, but, under the circumstances, her condition at a late hour last night was comparatively easy.

Death at Work Among the Executive Horses.

The *Patriot* also has the following:—

There is new trouble in the Executive stables. One of the Executive horses is dead, having gone the way of all horseflesh two or three days ago. The Executive horses do not render their history commonplace by becoming the victims of diseases common to plebeian animals. It will be remembered how, two years ago this summer, a valuable Executive blood mare departed its horse life suddenly and mysteriously, and under circumstances fraught with so much of deep interest to the Executive stud, as that the entire Surgeon-General's office was summoned to an investigation of the cause, and a learned chemist was employed to boil down the animal's bowels, with a view to possible poison, and, lo! they found "botts!"

This time it is a brood mare that has created a vacancy in the Executive stud, and again a mystery is connected with her "taking off."

The animal died of a disease hitherto unknown to the veterinary practice, and which, for want of a more technical name, must be called "sore tail." Strange as it may seem, the mare, while apparently enjoying the best of health, being in excellent condition, was seized with "sore tail." The appendage broke out all over with scab, the flowing hair dropped off, the scab became a running sore, and so weakened the system that no medicament could bring relief. A handsome and valuable three-year-old colt, the offspring of the recently deceased mare, is now under treatment for the same disease. The latter case was subjected to rigorous poulticing and steaming on the first appearance of the "sore tail," and hopes are entertained of a cure, though such a consummation is by no means certain. Jeff Davis, the fine two-year-old Hambletonian colt, and Cincinnatus are kept as far from the apartment of the sick animal as the limits of the Executive stable will admit, and care is being taken by the hostlers, who are careful and practical grooms, to prevent the "sore tail" from spreading any farther.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, June 13, 1871.

The usual weekly bank statement last night, under other circumstances, would be considered very unfavorable to the future condition of the market, the banks having lost in deposits over half a million, whilst the loans have increased nearly one and a quarter millions. The clearings have been quite heavy, though a trifle less than during the preceding week. To-day the rates have been easy, and the amount of business transacted moderately large. We quote call loans at 4@5 per cent. with good collaterals, and at 5 @6 per cent. on prime commercial paper.

Gold is dull, weak, and unsettled. Sales at 112¾@112¾, closing at 112¾.

Government bonds are quiet, but very firm.

In stocks there was a moderate movement, and prices were steady. Sales of State 5s at 101¾, and City 6s at 100¾ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 58¾; Pennsylvania at 61¼@61¾; Camden and Amboy at 128¾; Lehigh Valley at 62¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾.

The balance of the list was dull but firm, the only recorded sale being in Manufacturers' Bank at 30.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 N Pa 6s	102	8 sh Penna R	61¾
$100 City 6s, New	100¼	100 do	b5. 61¾
$1000 Wil & R R 7s	96¾	100 do	.830. 61¾
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	101¾	100 do	.b60. 61¾
$8000 Sch N 6s 82	80¾	10 do	allot. 61¾
$2000 do	80¾	100 do	.b60. 61¾
$185 do	80	600 do	.830. 61¾
$6400 do	.b5. 81	200 sh Read R	.b30. 58¾
$7000 do	.b5. 81¾	100 sh Leh V R	52¾
$129 Sch N 7s	79¾	100 sh Phil & E R	28¾
23 sh Manuf Bk	30	31 sh Mech Bk	32½
35 sh Lit Sch RR	46¾	72 sh Sham'n Coal	3

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; do. 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@112¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114¾; do. 1868, do. 114¼@114¾; 10-40s, 109¼@110. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Curr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our new civil service commission, if it ever gets into working order, may find something worth reading in the recent report of the committee of the House of Commons which was appointed last February "to inquire into the constitution of the diplomatic and consular services, and their maintenance on the efficient footing required by the political and commercial interests of the country.'" The committee express their dissent from the prevailing tone of unfavorable comment upon the service. They regard it as by no means useless or retrograde. They find that it is, on the whole, carried on with economy and efficiency, and that from time to time valuable reforms have been intreduced by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The custom adopted of late years of requiring from the Legations full accounts, not only of the political, but of the commercial and social condition of the countries in which they are situated, is one which greatly enhances the practical value of the service.

The recommendations made by the committee are in accordance with this view of the case. Recognizing the practical usefulness of the diplomatic body and the rise in the prices of living which has taken place of late years in every capital of Europe and America, they recommend a general increase of salaries in the subordinate grades, so that first secretaries shall receive a minimum pay of £500 and second secretaries a minimum of £350, these salaries being subject to a yearly increase after a stated time, and to additional allowances for the acquisition of Russian or Oriental languages. They also recommend that appointments of heads of missions shall not be made for a longer period than five years, and that at the expiration of this period it shall be for the Foreign Office to decide whether the public exigencies make a reappointment desirable. On the other hand, it is recommended that a longer period than two years be assigned as the duration of the younger diplomatists' term of service at each court. They recommend the establishment of missions at the capitals of the South American republics. They are decidedly of the opinion that it is undesirable, in the interests of the public, that the promotion in the diplomatic service, especially in the higher and more responsible posts, should be by way of seniority, and recommend that the Secretary of State should be allowed, under his own responsibility, to fill all vacancies by selection and not by seniority, and that for all positions of importance he should not be even restricted to members of the service, when in his judgment he can find more capable persons outside of it.

It is a fact worth noting at this moment, when there appears to be a somewhat indefinite tendency towards reforming the civil service, and changing everything which now exists in favor of something new, that all these judicious recommendations of the English committeemen are steps in the direction of the system upon which our own service is constructed. The increase in the salaries of subordinates which makes it possible for young men to live with frugality upon their pay immediately upon their entry into the service, the shortening of the terms of Ministers and the lengthening of those of Secretaries, the creation of missions in South America, and the abolition of the claim of mere seniority to promotion, all bring the English system nearer to our own. They still retain those excellent features which we would do well to adopt from them, if it is possible to redeem this shred of patronage from the bad uses to which it is usually put in Washington. They insist as a *sine qua non* upon a thorough knowledge of French, written and spoken, upon a good hand-writing and a capacity for *precis* writing, before entrance into the service. But these being given, the Secretary of State is to exercise his discretion as to other claims and qualifications, all of which are to have their due weight. The system of competitive examination is not considered well adapted for securing the best class of public servants in this department.

It would require very little change to make our service as efficient and capable as any in the world. The system is even now very nearly unobjectionable. The salaries are large enough for a decent living, and not enough to make them the object of pecuniary ambition. The theory of appointment is that the President is free to select from the whole mass of cultivated and capable citizens precisely those who are best qualified to represent the country with distinction and success. It is not a profession for a life-time, but there is never the slightest difficulty found in obtaining for the important posts the very best talent and culture the country affords, and for the subordinate places educated gentlemen who are willing to devote a few years to the agreeable task of gaining a knowledge of the world under the most favorable auspices; in both cases, with no hope of permanence or of pecuniary gain. The only thing in the way is the ignorant greed of the Yahoo politicians, who threaten and bully these coveted places out of the hands of President and Secretary, and find them apples of Sodom as soon as they have grasped them. If Congressmen would release their hold on these positions, and if the Secretary of State, always supposing him a capable and honest man, should be left free to make the best selections in his reach for all vacancies, no further legislation would be required to make our diplomatic service all that it need be.

THE PATH TO VICTORY.

From the N. Y. World.

The object of a political party is to secure good government. Absolute perfection in the administration of public affairs is not attainable, nor is it always possible for a party to obtain popular approval for all the measures which it may deem desirable. Without popular approval it cannot gain the power to carry any measure—the very object of its existence as a party is defeated if, by demanding changes which public opinion does not sustain, it fails of the power to carry any. Hence, in practical working, men can not reasonably insist that a party shall demand every change which they deem theoretically or even practically desirable; it is the duty of a party, where suffrage is universal, to move as far and as rapidly in the direction of good government as it can with popular support.

Rules as simple as these will be readily accepted in general terms, but when they are applied to determine what policy a party should adopt in a given emergency men are not always ready to abide the result. Thus it was apparent to intelligent men in 1868 that public opinion would not sustain the course which some Democrats desired; but notwithstanding the counsel earnestly given by this and other journals that course was chosen. Four years more of Radical misrule, Grant's administration with steadily increasing concentration of power, and a continuance of burdensome and unjust taxation, are consequences which every Democrat can now trace to the mistaken policy of 1868. The taunt of our adversaries that they had once more won power through Democratic blunders was not needed to impress upon the minds of sensible men the truth that a party has no right to throw away the good which can be achieved in a vain attempt at the impracticable.

The Democracy has ere long to prepare for the next Presidential contest. It is the duty of the party, therefore, to ask, not whether this or that declaration may be abstractly truthful, nor whether this or that measure may be theoretically desirable, but what changes in the direction of good government public opinion will sustain. To accomplish anything of practical good there are needed the votes of some citizens who supported the Republican tickets in 1866 and 1868. Upon what terms, consistent with Democratic principles, can the support of such citizens be obtained?

It is never easy for men to acknowledge that what they have done was wrong. Acting from honest impulses, let us suppose Smith voted for reconstruction in 1866, for Grant in 1868, and for negro suffrage in 1869. He sees that reconstruction has not borne the desired fruit; that "let us have peace," in the mouth of Grant, really meant continuance of the war spirit and war measures; and that negro ballots by no means bring the millennium. But if asked to condemn these acts, to denounce them as wicked, unconstitutional, or unpatriotic, he recalls the honest impulses under which he acted, and responds:—"Things have not turned out as I expected, but I meant it for good. I am willing to undo whatever can be or ought to be undone, but I will not vote to brand myself with dishonor." Thereupon Smith, who wants every practical reform which Democrats desire, might nevertheless feel obliged to vote the Republican ticket.

Nor is it the sole practical duty of a party to denounce the misdeeds of yesterday. The business of practical men is with the present and the future, not alone with the past. No party can hope to succeed which has no other ground for appeal to public confidence than zeal in denouncing the errors of others. Promises go nearer to the hearts of men than criticisms. Place before the people two parties, of which one pledges reforms in the future while the other condemns wrongs of the past, and the former will have the advantage. What men want when they vote is not to lecture somebody for what has been done, but to secure for the future such changes as their interests demand.

A large element in the Republican party stands ready to demand the instant arrest of those extreme measures which the war spirit prompted, but which, it is now perceived, only keep alive ill-feeling at the South, while they lead to dangerous concentration of power and departure from constitutional limits. From this day on, that element desires just what Democrats desire—amnesty, peace, respect for local State governments, return to strict constitutional limitations. Yet that same element, if asked to denounce reconstruction or enforcement acts, would refuse. In the minds of such men the circumstances and feelings of the past are sufficient excuse for acts then adopted. A like element stands ready to vote and work for a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. As to the future, it desires just what Democrats have long demanded. Yet many of these very men, if called upon to denounce the adoption of extreme tariffs during the last decade, under the mistaken plea that necessities of war or of public credit required such duties, might refuse. They desire reform. They do not desire to confess any sins or blunders of the past. This may be weak, illogical, unreasonable, but it is human nature. That party wins which estimates human nature most correctly.

The Democratic party may hope to command such support as to insure its triumph if, contented that its criticism of the past has been by events abundantly vindicated in the minds of most honest citizens, and having openly discarded the dead issues upon which Senator Morton (Grant *imminente*) sought to force it to fight the battle of 1872, it shall now assert and maintain those living issues, that wise and practical policy for the present and the future, which the people have a right to expect from a party rising to assume control of the Government.

And the Democratic doctrines of the fathers, of Jefferson and Madison and Jackson, concerning the supremacy of the Constitution of the Union, the indefeasible rights of States, the vigilant guardianship of civil liberty, the narrowing of the area of government, freedom of industry, and a denial of the power of all to the few monopolists who with protective tariffs and partial taxes "take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned"—these doctrines will never have had so shining an illustration of their truth and wisdom as when lighting the future pathway of the great republic stumbling headlong as it has been on the high road to imperialism, fettered with monstrous debt, oppressive taxation, and discord-breeding laws.

THE PARTY OF BLUNDERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is a great mistake for anybody to suppose that the faults of one party are justified by the faults of its opponents. The bad faith and blundering of Democracy are direct evils to the Republican party. They have made victory too easy, and have enabled the Republican party to dispense with much of that progressive and self-watchful spirit that is necessary in the presence of a powerful and sincere rival. Our enemy has not been worthy of our steel, and we have consequently not been duly careful to keep our steel worthy of a good foe. We regret, therefore, that the Democracy are preparing to enter the great campaign for the Presidency with no real improvement in their policy—nothing that is likely to compel Congress at its next session to pay more attention to the interests of the people than to the gabble of the Ben Butlers. The Democracy have contented themselves so far with shams and quibbles, and the leading journals of the party are divided between those which are quite satisfied with the worthless pretensions of the Ohio platform, and those which grumble that even a pretended and hypocritical assent has been given to the demand for progress. The only positive act of the party for ten years finds its representatives, one half angry that any step has been taken, the other half busily explaining that the step means nothing.

And it certainly does mean nothing. The Ohio resolutions are simply a declaration that, since the amendments to the Constitution cannot be repealed, and since the people will not allow them to be violated by force, the Democracy will accept them as facts, and devote all their energies to find an opportunity of defeating their ends by legislation. These amendments declare the existence of certain rights, and bestow upon Congress the power to protect those rights by legislation. The Democracy have the coolness to seek control of Congress, solely in order that legislation intended to vindicate the rights recognized by the amendments may be repealed, and any further legislation in the same direction refused. They do not deny that they regard the purpose of the amendments as wrong, nor that they think that purpose ought to be defeated. They only acknowledge that it is impracticable to defeat it by either repeal or revolution, and declare their intention to defeat it by paralyzing the agency through which alone it can be carried out.

There can be no doubt that the Democracy utterly misinterpret the spirit and feeling of the people. The recent amendments to the Constitution embody objects which the nation has deliberately determined to obtain once for all. They are not accidental or experimental. They are the most solemn guarantees that the nation could afford that the results of the war should not be lost by the tricks or changes of political parties during peace. During the time that they have been under consideration, the people of this country have sternly refused to allow any issue, however important, to divert their minds from their completion. Certainly very grave subjects of discussion have intervened—subjects on which ordinarily there would have been wide differences of opinion, and which would have shattered both the political parties, had it not been that their substantial unity was necessary to the permanent settlement of these prime points. The Democracy has insisted on fighting the people, and the people have insisted on not dividing among themselves so long as the Democracy maintained that hostile attitude. In supposing that they are now to be put off their guard because the foe has gone into a transparent ambush, or hoisted colors which he is obliged to acknowledge are false, the Democracy are only adding one more to their long list of blunders. With Jeff Davis on the stump, and Leslie and Carlisle canvassing Kentucky, and a hundred Bourbon editors shouting the old war-cry, negligence on the part of the Republicans would be a crime. "New departures" are easy enough for the agile officers, but unless they want to be left alone in the field, they will have to obey their followers, and then their defeat will be assured beforehand.

TO LAURA.

From the Citizen and Round Table.

It would be a pity to hang Mrs. Fair, she is such a handsome and attractive woman, and has such killing ways. Petrarch immortalized his Laura in exquisite Italian verse; shall we immortalize ours with an ugly modern gibbet? Unless all gallantry is dead in California lovely Laura will not die. Her name is too pretty, too historical, to be entered on the roll of executed felons. Forgive her if she did err rather more than is given to less ravishing women to err; tell her to go and sin no more; or if somebody must expiate her crimes, hang some homelier female in her place. Beauty is so rare it has its rights and privileges, and to its occasional eccentricities an admiring world ought to be passing kind. She loved much and therefore she ought to be forgiven much. She has only killed three men, and an ordinary beauty would do that without the aid of a deadly weapon, if we are to credit poets' fantasies.

In her occasional breaches of the law she only followed the fashion of the times, and what is a woman if not in the fashion? They say she might as well be out of the world, but probably she would not care to go out by means of the gallows. All women are privileged to shoot their lovers and their husbands; it is the right of the sex laid down in the American Magna Charta of public sentiment; the privilege is established on early and unbroken precedent. Hundreds of women offended in thought or deed have thus settled their accounts, and no one of them has ever yet been punished; none of them except the unfortunate Mrs. Fair but was acquitted amid the plaudits of an admiring audience. California ought not to be the first to depart from this wise and beneficent rule. The gentle sex, as is well known, cannot protect itself against the wiles of artful man. Laws to keep the sweet creatures in the straight path are of no avail; and unless they could use the pistol, where would be their security?

The lady Fair has such a round white neck it would be a shame to crush it with a horrible noose; she has such bewitching eyes it would be a sin to quench their brightness before the allotted time; she has such delicate little hands and such graceful feet, such a perfect form, such enticing arms, so many allurements of person and of mind, that no gallant man would willingly see them lost to the world and sacrificed to the cruel demands of law. It is true these very attractions caused some trouble to others. Mr. Fair became jealous and Mrs. Crittenden unhappy, and even Snyder—poor, foolish Snyder—did not like the turn that things took when he was turned out to sleep on the sofa. Her little hands managed to grasp a loaded revolver, her flashing eyes were able to point it well, and those taper fingers pulled the trigger at the right moment. But after all she only slew three objectionable persons—only three; so the Governor of California ought to pardon her; he ought to preserve all those endearing young charms for a pleasanter sleeping place than the cold, cold ground, and not give to the grave what was meant for mankind.

Remember all the happiness that Mrs. Fair has conferred. The most joyous moment of man's life is when he whispers with beating heart and bated breath into the ears of the loved one the momentous question and receives a favorable response. Observe how many must have whispered those words to this beauty and been blessed by her reply. She began when she was little more than a child, and kept on blessing all sorts of men till the day of her trial. She blessed three or four husbands of her own and several of other people's, not to mention quite a crowd of outsiders. Even Crittenden himself would probably have accepted the delights of her love although he were forewarned how it would end. The joy surpassed the misery in his opinion we have no doubt, and it would be no more than just to balance the account and set the poor thing free.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
3 22 eod1

BOILERS, SAVE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.
On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 30 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tuths6t "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA,
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.
No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 190 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.
Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1513 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.
Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 175 feet.
Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2¾ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 smth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuth6t

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 6 3stuth6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GERmantown property, house No. 2017 Ridge avenue, and No. 1752 N. Tenth street. C. F. HINCKLE, No. 210 S. SEVENTH Street. 6 12 5t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND Grounds, with Stabling, near the city. Access by rail. Apply at
6 9 6t* No. 1812 LOCUST Street.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4533 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 26t

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc. Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.
Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.
CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. BILL, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
Henry Lewis.	

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.
ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.
500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,
Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a
Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with
Mill Work of all Descriptions,
WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.
SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.
BROWN & WOGLPPER,
No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,
5 9 tuths1m PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871
1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871
1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871
1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871
1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871
1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871
1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871
1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871
1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2008 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
800 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 21

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·75 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Saliá Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
3 14 tuths1 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 75, Ship Chandlery; No. 76, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 33, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.
6 6 law4t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising	1,	2,	3,	4, and 26th	wards.
Second " "			5,	7, 8, and 9th	"
Third " "			6,	11, 12, and 13th	"
Fourth " "			10,	14, 15, 20, and 29th	"
Fifth " "			16,	17, 18, 19, and 28th	"
Sixth " "					21st "
Seventh " "					22d "
Eighth " "					23d "
Ninth " "				24 and 27th	"
Tenth " "					25th "

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (suject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
6 12 eod 6t 24 Secretary.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Andrew J. Severns, aged 57 years, a boarder at No. 241 S. Third street, hanged himself yesterday in a closet in his room, where he was found dead about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Ill health and domestic troubles are assigned as causes for the act.

—The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen met last night and agreed to a motion instructing the Secretary to sit at any suitable place three evenings in the week for receiving resignations and paying over the money; but it having appeared by a statement of the Secretary that he would by law be held personally responsible for any warrants signed by him, the association appointed a committee to prepare a test case for the Court of Common Pleas. The amount in the hands of the Treasurer is about $48,000, which amount, if distributed, will give each member about $30.

—The yacht Garroter, on Sunday last, in a race to the lighthouse and back to Red Bank, beat the Rufus S. Wilkins about a mile and a half.

—The four prisoners charged with the stabbing at Nineteenth and Stiles streets were at the Central yesterday, and were committed to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man.

—The Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at its annual meeting yesterday, reported a total balance in the treasury of $1746·70, which included a donation of $1000 from Mr. W. S. Baird. The following officers were elected:—

President—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., LL.D.

Vice-President—Rev. J. H. Mason Knox, D. D.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D.

Recording Secretary—Rev. J. Addison Henry.

Treasurer—Samuel D. Powel.

Executive Committee of the Board—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., chairman; Rev. J. H. Mason Knox, D. D., Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, Rev. J. Addison Henry, Rev. D. A. Cunningham, G. S. Benson, H. D. Gregory, J. D. McCord, Henry Harper, Wm. Dulty.

Trustees of the Board of Domestic Missions—President, G. S. Benson; Secretary, Rev. Dr. Knox; Treasurer, Samuel D. Powel.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave, G. S Benson, and Alfred Martien were re-elected Trustees, who, with the following gentlemen holding over, form the board, viz.:—Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D., Rev. J. H. Mason Knox, D. D., H. D. Gregory, Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Saml. D. Powel, J. D. McCord.

Messrs. Henry Harper and J. D. McCord were re-elected auditors.

—The Council Committee on Law yesterday decided to report in favor of releasing certain assessments made at Broad and Spring Garden streets when the latter was widened. The committee appointed a sub-committee to look after the matter of railroad crossings at grade.

—A sudden squall upset a fishing-boat on the Delaware yesterday, and drowned William Kelly, aged forty-five years.

Domestic Affairs.

—The President is expected to spend Friday at Washington.

—Governor Weston, of New Hampshire, will be inaugurated to-morrow.

—An extended discussion took place yesterday in the British Parliament upon the Treaty of Washington.

—The Bowen bigamy case was before the Criminal Court of Washington again yesterday, but was not concluded.

—The overflowed streets of New Orleans are fast being drained of the water that accumulated in them during the recent flood.

—The sale of the furniture at Willard's Hotel, Washington, numbering over six thousand catalogued articles, will commence today.

—The Naval Board, of which Vice Admiral Rowan is president, adjourned yesterday until the 2d of October, to await the receipt of applications of officers on distant stations.

—Thomas Hughes, in an address to the workmen of London delivered on Sunday evening, eulogized the liquor laws and various other institutions of the United States, praised the people and Government of this country, and urged emigration to America upon all those vainly seeking work at home.

—The mail steamship China, from China and Japan, has arrived at San Francisco, with 1040 Chinese passengers, 5549 packages of tea, and 4621 packages of miscellaneous merchandise, among which is 70 packages of silk for Liverpool. The Bishop of Victoria was also aboard, as were some Japanese officials, who come to study our financial system.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in Portugal.

—Paris is already crowded with returning citizens and strangers.

—The idea of re-establishing the government in Paris is gaining ground.

—The Bonapartists count on carrying 50 out of 114 supplementary elections.

—The trial of the Communists at Marseilles has commenced amid much public excitement.

—Marshal MacMahon refuses to become a candidate for the Assembly from one of the vacant districts of Paris.

—The Duke d'Aumale has declined the banquet proffered by the partisans of the House of Orleans, and has started for England.

—The French Government has determined to indemnify the owners of houses destroyed during the recent fighting in Paris.

—The Communists who are to be transported to New Caledonia will be allowed to take their families with them and form colonies.

—The court-martial for the trial of the Communist insurgents is not yet constituted, but is announced to meet next week.

—The deaths from yellow fever are diminishing in Buenos Ayres at the rate of twenty per day, and business is resuming its wonted course.

—Ponyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance, proposed to the Assembly the levying of additional taxes to the amount of 450,000,000 francs.

—Baron Gerolt has obtained leave of his Government to return home, and he will sail for Germany on the 1st of next month.

—The manager of the San Paulo Railway is under trial in Buenos Ayres for murder, in connection with the recent accident on that road.

—Private letters from Shanghai, China, say that great uneasiness is felt at Pekin, though no immediate danger was apprehended by the foreign residents.

—M. Thiers yesterday invited the members of the Assembly to attend in a body the grand opening of the army to be held on Sunday next in the Champ de Mars.

—A Paris despatch says it is rumored that the Assembly yesterday, after voting the loan required by the Government, adjourned until the 2d of next month.

—Prince de Joinville having been chosen to the Assembly from more than one district, has addressed a letter to the President of the Assembly, electing to represent the Department of the Marne.

—Captain Pesse, an American, charged with piracy at King's Mills Island, in the Pacific Ocean, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent, with witnesses, to Shanghai, for trial by Consul-General Seward, and, as the latter has no jurisdiction in the case, the accused is to be forwarded to San Francisco to be tried.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Its Advantages—An Excellent Address by Judge Kelley—Important Statistics.

The riches of the great Northwest, its immense deposits of minerals, its boundless forests, its fertile lands, and its wonderful climate are attracting the attention it deserves, and it was not surprising that last evening the Academy of Music was crowded by an intelligent audience to listen to the remarks of Judge Kelley and others in explanation of the business advantages of that important section of our country. At 8 o'clock Governor Geary and General Robert Patterson, followed by Judge William D. Kelley and others, appeared on the stage, and were loudly applauded, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Governor Geary was then called upon to preside, after which the names of the vice-presidents and secretaries were read.

On taking the chair the Governor made a short address, stating that the object of the meeting was to listen to an address illustrating some of the distinguishing physical features of the country lying in the Northwest and about to be traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which would eventually become one of the feeders to the steamship line from Philadelphia to Europe.

Judge Kelley, the orator of the evening, was then introduced, and began by the remark that nothing but the experience imparted by actual observation of the country in question could enable any one to conceive fully the strange contrasts between the characteristics of the Atlantic and the Pacific portions of our country, as exhibited in climate, soil, and atmosphere.

Though that region of country had so long been a matter of interest and the study of it had afforded him so much pleasure, each day revealed new and strange conditions, and imbued him with a new sense, not only of the extent of our country, but of the grandeur and infinite variety of its resources and the beneficence and power of the Almighty in adapting every portion of our vast country to the sustenance and comfort of man. Facts within the memory of some of the audience showed that the vast resources of the New Northwest and its adaptibility to railroad purposes were not, as is sometimes intimated, of recent discovery, but have long been known; and that the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad was that originally proposed, because it was the shortest and best by which to connect the seaboard at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland with the waters of Puget Sound and the commerce of the ancient east, which is now the west, the march of American ideas towards which is illustrating again the truth that

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

After describing the difficulties which this enterprise encountered at a time when but few believed a railroad over the Alleghenies was practicable, he continued—

Let no man think that the Pacific Railroad projected in 1846 was to run to San Francisco or elsewhere than to the heart of the unorganized territory of Oregon, which then extended from the 42d to the 49th parallel of latitude, and embraced what is now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, into which no settlers had yet gone. There was then no San Francisco. Not a cabin or a hut stood within the now corporate limits of that beautiful and prosperous city. California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico were still Mexican territory. Neither science nor observation had detected the vast deposits of gold and silver, or the boundless agricultural resources, of that vast region of country.

The great railroad centre of the West, Chicago, had not yet come into public view. The less than 10,000 people who had gathered at the confluence of the Chicago river with Lake Michigan had no presentiment that the swamp in which they dwelt would, in less than twenty years, be filled up and raised nearly twenty feet, to make the grade of the streets of the most enterprising and remarkable city of the world of its age. Michigan then had a population of less than 250,000, and Wisconsin and Iowa each but 10,000; and civilization had not yet penetrated the wide region then known as Minnesota Territory, where the census takers, four years later, found but 6038 people. In 1850 there were but 91,635 people in California, which had then been ceded to us by Mexico, and admitted to the Union as a State, and whose recently-discovered deposits of gold had attracted immigrants from every clime. There was no government in Kansas and Nebraska, that whole fertile region being in possession of the Indian and the buffalo. The name of that busy centre of river and railroad commerce, Omaha, had not been heard by English-speaking people, and the vast mineral, grazing, and agricultural region through which the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are now doing a profitable and rapidly-increasing business was noted by geographers as the "Great American Desert." Philadelphia then had no railroad connection with Pittsburg, Pittsburg none with Cincinnati or Chicago, nor any of them with St. Louis. But there are many who, while admitting the vast extent of this territory and acknowledging the fact that it embosoms vast stores of gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, and other minerals, say that it is unfit for the occupation of communities by reason alike of its latitude, its typography, and the character of its soil and mountains. These objections are without foundation. Scientific exploration and experience unite in removing the doubts excited by such suggestions.

The speaker continued at great length, and was frequently applauded by the audience, whose interest in the subject did not seem to flag, although the evening was quite warm, and the female portion of the audience were compelled to use their fans vigorously. Seleucius Garfielde, the delegate from Washington Territory, who was announced as one of the speakers, was absent in consequence of being ill, and Mr. Kelley's address was therefore of greater length than anticipated.

—The house of the Rothschilds will celebrate its centennial this year, having been founded in 1771.

—A North Carolina fishing party had an hour's fight with a large bald eagle and were nearly whipped.

—Four hundred new postal money order offices will be established on the 1st of July, making the total number nearly 3000.

HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES, TO operate by Power or Hand, Friction or Pressure. CALENDERS and Embossers with chilled iron or Paper Rolls. PLATE and Lithographic Presses for Hand or Power.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mi No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD MORTGAGE
BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $12,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.
Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 5 22 mthslm

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.
Free from all Taxes.
Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.
Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.
We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at
98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY
For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.
Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE
TRUSTEES.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
Special Attention of Investors
Is now called to the
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS
RAILROAD COMPANY.
7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the
West Jersey Railroad.
The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.
They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.
They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.
For further particulars and pamphlets apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
Constituting the
United Companies of New Jersey.
We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.
For full particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Stocks and Bonds,
Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading
Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.
We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Interest Payable January and July.
The Bonds are in
$1000s, $500s, and $100s,
And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.
This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.
Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.
We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at
No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.
Full information given at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
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No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw6

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bon s.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS
AND
MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
On a Completed Road,
Free of U. S. Tax.
This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.
Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, New York.
For sale in Philadelphia by
De Haven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 wf tj15

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

P. S. PETERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Agents for the sale of
The Williamsport City Loan,
AND
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 26

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platforms passe.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mi No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 mi No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 13, SECOND WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE, in the legendary drama of that title.
Act 1—The Jolly Dogs of Falling Water.
Act 2—The Phantom Crew.
Act 3—The Vagabond of the Kaatskills.
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF LINA EDWIN AND COMPANY, AND MR. GEORGE CLARK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
RANK—RANK.
DOE MAYNARD.....MISS LINA EDWIN
MILES HUBB.....MR. GEORGE CLARK
aided by the full New York Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LINA EDWIN.
SATURDAY LAST NIGHT OF RANK.

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
THE ARAB GIANT.
COLONEL ROUTH GOSHEN, eight feet high.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
THE OCTOROON.
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
New Scenery, Music, Machinery, etc. etc.
In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.
Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t
Round Trip.....$2·00

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres, Lycoming county, Pa., 10 miles from Williamsport; mineral and mining privileges in 13,015 acres, 124 perches land in Lycoming county. By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:—

Extract from the deed reserving these mineral rights:—"That is to say, the said parties of the first part hereto, do hereby reserve to themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, the full, entire, complete and exclusive ownership and right as though the present conveyance had not been made to all metals, ores, minerals, coal, mines, mine banks and deposits of ores, minerals, metals or coal, which are or may be in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon any part of the hereinbefore bargained and sold land and premises. And said parties of the first part hereto do hereby reserve forever the full, free, absolute and exclusive right and authority for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, personally or by their agents, workmen or servants, at all time or times, whenever it may suit their or any of their convenience, to enter into and upon, and pass over any part or parts of the above-described premises, and to explain, search for and excavate any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, and to dig, excavate or penetrate any part of the said premises, and at all times to have free ingress and egress for themselves, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, oxen, mules, carts, sleds or wagons, to dig, mine, raise and take, remove and carry away any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, which may be found or discovered in or upon any part or parts of the hereby bargained and sold land; provided, always, that such digging, explorations or searches shall be conducted with as little injury or damage to the said lands as shall be practicable consistently with the success of the same."

CLASS FIRST—LANDS.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House and Lewis	1671	1272	105
do. do.	1672	1925	107
do. do.	1716	366	
Brown	1728, (part,)	267	82
do.	1766	310	104
do.	1771	330	32
Cummings	1637	975	15

NOTE.—The purchasers of this last named tract will take it subject to a contract of sale made with J. & S. Gould, which the said J. & S. Gould have a right to enforce upon payment of $1625·16, with interest from May 1, 1851.

CLASS SECOND—MINERALS AND MINING PRIVILEGES, Reserved according to terms above set forth.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House	1673	1064	78
do.	1736	364	
do.	1737	349	112
do.	1738	349	112
do.	1740	370	
do.	1715	314	123
do.	1705	330	32
do.	1718	317	55
Mifflin and Cummings	1689	360	150
do. do.	1692	360	150
Mifflin	1693	360	150
Cogan House	1719	321	115
Mifflin	1695	313	143
Cummings	1674	909	152
do.	1708	272	87
Partly Lycoming and partly Cogan House	1697	296	158
Mifflin	1772	330	
Cogan House	1744	339	146
Brown and Cummings	1632	1050	31
do. do.	1636	1117	31
Mifflin	1694	322	63
do.	1774	327	54
do.	1775	360	150
Cummings	1637	975	15
do.	1732	290	82
do.	1735	305	25
do.	1690	360	150
Cogan House	1716	366	
do. part of	1758	107	
do. do.	1758	107	
do. do.	1672		

Terms—Each tract to be put up separately, and $50 upon each tract when struck down to the best bidder, to be paid by him at the time of the sale, otherwise the property to be at once put up again for sale. The sales to be for cash, and the purchase money to be paid at the date of the confirmation of the sale; if not so paid the trustees reserve for themselves the right to put up the property for sale again, without notice to the purchaser, and at his risk.

Information may be obtained and lithographic plans seen at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, or G. T. Bispham, No. 209 S. Sixth street, or B. S. Bentley & Son, Williamsport, Pa.

GEORGE CADWALADER,
WM. HENRY RAWLE,
JOS. B. TOWNSEND,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Trustees.
5 27 J10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2036 Winter street, between Race and Vine streets. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Winter street, 232 feet 1½ inches west of Twentieth street, No. 2036; containing in front on Winter street 15 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth 55 feet 6 inches. House has gas, etc. Terms—Cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1523 Vine street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 910 Fitzwater street, west of Ninth street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Fitzwater street, corner of Montcalm street, No. 910; containing in front on Fitzwater street 15 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Montcalm street. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 10 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. (4 1sw26t) G. F. WEEKS.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

THE action of thousands of the Republicans of Philadelphia at the October election will be controlled by the character of the nominations made by the delegates who are to be elected to-day. The responsibility of success or defeat rests with those who exercise an overpowering influence over these preliminary partisan proceedings. The day has gone by when blind devotion to a ticket because it is a ticket can array in solid mass all the friends of Republican principles in support of unworthy, disreputable, and dishonest candidates for local offices. The better judgment of prudent and patriotic citizens demands, as a condition of their support, that aspirants shall be at least reasonably well qualified to fill the stations to which they aspire, and that they shall possess untarnished reputations. The Republican delegates of each and all of the conventions will have no serious difficulty in complying with this condition, if they are animated by pure motives and controlled by a sincere regard for the welfare of the party of which they are temporary representatives. If, in the list of those who have actively canvassed, electioneered, and intrigued for the respective offices, first-rate men cannot readily be found, the delegates have an abundance of material to select from in the thousands of capable and trustworthy Republicans who are not seeking office, but who are willing and well qualified to perform any required service for their fellow-citizens. Nothing would do more to ensure Republican ascendancy in October next, and for years to come, than the formation of a completely unexceptionable ticket, while nothing will do more to weaken the party now and hereafter than the nomination of inferior and objectionable candidates. The only legitimate object of partisan organizations is to secure good government; and when, instead of serving this end, their influence is exerted for the iniquitous purpose of quartering extortioners upon public treasuries, of sending low-browed bribe-seekers to legislatures, of filling Council chambers with ignorant and selfish jobbers, of putting robbers into Row offices, and of converting the whole official machinery into an engine of fraud and oppression, honest and intelligent voters are forced to seek redress by disrupting their old party ties and seeking new associations. The Republican nominating conventions are about to determine how great a necessity for such a remedy will be forced upon the Republicans of Philadelphia; and in the face of this responsibility, let them beware of slaughtering the cause of liberty and union in the house of its professed friends.

THE NORTHWEST.

THE real interest that exists among the citizens of Philadelphia with regard to the great project for the development of our northwestern territory by means of the Northern Pacific Railroad was shown last night by the large and enthusiastic audience which assembled at the Academy of Music to listen to Judge Kelley's address. Twenty-six years ago, as Judge Kelley showed in his very interesting account of the early movements in favor of a great Northern Pacific Railroad which would make the shortest possible cut across the continent, and connect with the shortest route to China and Japan, it was almost impossible to obtain even a hearing for such a project. The most practical men declared that it was chimerical, and while admitting the vast mineral and other wealth of the great Northwest, insisted that it was unfit for occupation by civilized men on account of its climate, its topography, and the character of its soil. The attention of Judge Kelley was called to the true character of this important but neglected portion of our national domain by Asa Whitney, Esq., of New York, who, after an exhaustive investigation, was strongly impressed with the idea that it was the proper route for a great transcontinental road, and that it was destined, ere a great many years, to become one of the wealthiest and most populous portions of the Union. Mr. Whitney was sneered at as a dreamer, but now it seems that his dream is about to come true. Judge Kelley was one of the first to adopt his views, and he became an enthusiastic advocate for a Northern Pacific Railroad, and has ever since earnestly favored the enterprise upon national grounds, as well as on account of the advantages that would accrue to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. The facts related by Judge Kelley last evening with regard to the early movements for the construction of a Northern Pacific Railroad were doubtless new to very many of his auditors, and we invite for them the attention of those who did not hear the address but who will read it, as they serve to show how the great enterprise has won its way to the favor of the public entirely upon its merits, and against opposition and prejudice that at one time appeared to be unconquerable. After relating the facts with regard to the birth and growth of the Northern Pacific Railroad idea, Judge Kelley gave a general review of the progress of California and other portions of the Pacific coast, of what had been accomplished by the construction of the Central Pacific route, and of what still remained to be done in the way of binding the West still more firmly to the East by the construction of other transcontinental lines. The difference in soil, climate, and mineral wealth of the West from the East were dwelt upon, and especially it was shown how erroneous the notions entertained upon this side of the Alleghanies were with regard to the climate of the Northwestern States and Territories. Valuable statistics were given to show how great were the riches of the still undeveloped territory, and how it was not questionable that the wilderness now inhabited but by roving bands of savages could in the not far distant future become other than the home of a prosperous and hardy population, if the proper facilities for communication and transportation were provided. The commercial advantages of Puget Sound with regard to the China trade were dilated upon at considerable length, and the importance of the fact that the Northern Pacific Road would furnish the shortest route between Europe and Asia was set forth in such a manner as to command attention. Not the least interesting portion of Judge Kelley's address was the reference to the effect that the Northern Pacific Road would have upon this city. This is a matter in which not merely the capitalists but the mechanics, and, in fact, all classes of citizens of Philadelphia, have an immediate interest. Judge Kelley expressed the decided opinion that this city would derive more immediate and decided benefits from the construction of the road than any other. The fact was stated that the building of a single bridge by the Union Pacific Road gave to one Philadelphia firm a contract for $500,000 worth of steel, and that even now hundreds of Philadelphia mechanics are employed in building locomotives and cars for the Northern Pacific Road. Apart from its national importance, it will be readily seen that the Northern Pacific Railroad is an enterprise in which Philadelphia has a particular concern. Judge Kelley's effort last night was one of the best he has made, and as an eloquent resume of a subject of great public importance it will undoubtedly attract much attention and serve to excite a greater interest than ever in the Northern Pacific Railroad.

FRED AND TRIXY.

THE story we published yesterday of the proposed betrothal of the Princess Beatrice to the son of President Grant is one of more than ordinary significance. The fact that Queen Victoria desires the alliance is as suggestive as it is flattering, and proves that England, not knowing what the next move may be on the international chess-board, is desirous of making a firm ally of the United States. It may be said that this would be an unequal match. Miss Beatrice is a royal princess, and Mr. Grant is only a second lieutenant of engineers. But Beatrice will have nothing but what her mamma and Parliament will give her, and why should not Fred's papa and Congress do the equally handsome thing by him? As to royalty, if Beatrice is a royal princess, Fred is a Royal American, and there isn't a newsboy in the country who doesn't know that the latter is much the better thing of the two. There are some difficulties in the way, but they could be adjusted. "Republican simplicity" is certain to be invoked, but we so long ago forsook the practices of the fathers that there will not be much trouble in smoothing out that wrinkle. Of course the Princess would live in this favored country, and Queen Victoria would very likely insist upon the organization of some sort of a court for one of her eight darlings. But, jointly, the young folks, if everybody should come down as they ought and must, would have enough to keep a right smart chance of a court, and the public, which pretends to despise forms, but in reality likes nothing better, would second them to the full. If all goes well the fashion that sets in so auspiciously will not end here. What could be more appropriate than a close knitting of the two countries by an infinitude of these tender bonds? Royalty cannot hold out forever, it is true, but there is considerable of it at first hands, and prospects of other large collateral supplies. When it is exhausted, however, when there are absolutely no more young princes and princesses available, yet see what an ample and splendid field the British aristocracy offers! Where the monarch leads, all will go as obediently as sheep follow the old bell-wether. The Queen herself having offered little Trixy to our Fred, the whole bloated set of peers, dukes, and earls, not to speak of smaller fry, will be indubitably throwing itself at our feet. The great trouble will be to know how to choose. Let West Walnut street prepare! There is no telling when the dreaded yet not unwelcome invasion may take place. For, let it be understood, the war has already begun. The Queen has set that dainty foot of hers down, and mere folks, dwellers in a pretended free country, have only to obey and to deliver up their youngest and fairest to the dread hymeneal ban. For ourselves, we are not so blinded by the glory of the prospect but that we can see one or two things clearly still. That it is a dazzler we will not deny. There is probably not an unmarried man in the Fifth ward (in which THE TELEGRAPH is printed, and not to extend the proposition indefinitely) who would not to-day, and joyfully, accept the Princess (and fixings) if he could get the chance. But there are a few things that stand out clear and bold, to be set to the *per contra* of the account. In the first place, Fred, you must remember that, should you marry the Princess, you can never have any private business, and that you cannot occupy yourself in any of those free and easy ways which a Royal American affects. Then, do you fully realize what it will be to have a Queen for a mother-in-law? Queens are well enough on the stage or in story-books, but are they comfortable things to have stalking about a house at all hours, with their crowns on, and making everybody they meet, sons-in-law included, walk off backward? We ask if they are? And we fear that they are *not*. The mildest mannered of mothers-in-law have been declared nuisances by the universal voice of philosophers and moralists, and what shall we say of royalty in that unassailable position? Look to it, young Fred, before it is too late. Take one lamentable scene only, which is certain to occur if you marry little Beatrice. The honeymoon well over, you are enjoying a comfortable evening (as who will not who has a heart and not a potato in his bosom) with a few old bachelor friends. The boys think it early yet, and so do you; but, after one of the very best stories you ever heard, you look up, and there, "all in a ghastly glimmer," stands the Queen, with her crown on, and all complete. The boys all commence to make low bows and to back out of the room. "I am astonished at you, Frederick!"—your mother-in-law says—"the Princess has been in bed these three hours, and these persons are not gone yet." We will spare you the rest, merely stating that before the old lady has finished she has effectually disturbed the festivities. That is all we meant to say, Fred. It is very nice to marry a princess, but remember! you will never be your own man while the old woman is about. Think over it well before you go in.

AT the meeting on Saturday night which was called to consider a subject in which every citizen of Philadelphia is supposed to have a direct interest, only about three hundred and fifty to four hundred persons, including the property-holders in whose behalf the anti-Penn Square agitation has been carried on, could be gathered together. Last night over thirty-five hundred persons assembled in the same building to listen to an address from Judge Kelley in reference to the development of territory several thousand miles from Philadelphia. In view of these facts, it may not be impertinent to ask whether the people of this city are more interested in affairs at Puget Sound than they are in those at home? or whether they are impressed with the fact that the opposition to the erection of the public buildings upon the site chosen by the people is without merit, and is conducted solely with a view to put money in the pockets of certain owners of real estate in the vicinity of Sixth and Chesnut streets?

NOTICES.

SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN SUITS.
SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN SUITS.
SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN SUITS.
SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN SUITS.
ELEGANT WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.
ELEGANT WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.
ELEGANT WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.
ELEGANT WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.
ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE COATS.
ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE COATS.
ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE COATS.
ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE COATS.
LINEN AND DUCK SACKS.
LINEN AND DUCK SACKS.
LINEN AND DUCK SACKS.
LINEN AND DUCK SACKS.
DUSTERS! DUSTERS!! DUSTERS!!!
THIN CASSIMERE SUITS FOR GENTS.
THIN CASSIMERE SUITS FOR YOUTH.
THIN CASSIMERE SUITS FOR BOYS.
THIN CASSIMERE SUITS FOR CHILDREN.
CHEAP. CHEAPER. CHEAPEST.
GOOD. BETTER. BEST.
A VISIT TO OAK HALL WILL PAY.
AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK INVITED.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS ON FIRST FLOOR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILADA.,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINES.

CLARET WINES.

A FULL STOCK OF

FINE TABLE CLARETS

AT PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED FROM THOSE ASKED LAST YEAR.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

6 3 stuth4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Summer Suits.

Beautiful in Shape! Summer Suits.
Elegant in Style! Summer Suits.
Splendid in Appearance! Summer Suits.
Choice in Texture! Summer Suits.
Substantial in make up! Summer Suits.
Unsurpassed in fit! Summer Suits.

Here are the Suits for Summer. Fine Linen Coats for Summer. R. & W.

Thin and Cool Alpacas for Summer. Nice Traveling Suits for Summer. R. & W.

All you want for Summer. Lowest Prices this Summer. R. & W.

Great Brown Hall Stocked with Fine Summer Suits.
Great Brown Hall Custom Department on Thin Suits.
Great Brown Hall Has every Summer thing you want.
Great Brown Hall Sells Cheaper than any other house.

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO BE SOLD

All our stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.

Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00
" Duck Brown Pants, $2·00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1·80.

50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in
Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.
LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.
Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.
Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen.
A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.
Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing. 4 22stu2mrp

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses*. Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*
6 1thstu6m] MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS
RAILROAD COMPANY

Are building a trunk line, connecting New Orleans with Mobile on the east, and giving the

ONLY RAILROAD CONNECTION

Between the former city and the great and most productive State of Texas on the west, the total distance from Mobile to Houston being 475 miles.

The Company is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS of their own funds in the construction of the line. They have built about 225 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 108 miles constituting the Texas division; leaving but 150 miles to be built.

To Complete the Entire Road.

It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

The Company now offer for sale the

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

upon the Louisiana division of 226¾ miles from New Orleans to the Sabine River. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the enormous productions of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.

So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by endorsement of its bonds, and by subscription to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The Bonds now offered are of two classes:—

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

to the amount of $12,500 per mile, and

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS,

to an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The Bonds are only in the denomination of $1000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.

NO BETTER SECURITY HAS BEEN OFFERED

to investors. The line is a good and important one, and the stockholders have proved their determination and ability to carry the work to an early and successful completion, by the very large amount they have themselves put into it.

The Bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than seventy-seven per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents, into which the Government Sixes are being funded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the same price, an 8 per cent. currency long bond is far cheaper than a 7 per cent. gold one. Calculating a return to specie payments in three years, and taking the time that the bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad have to run—45 years—we find that by compounding the interest of each, every six months, at 7 per cent., **an 8 per cent currency bond at 90 will give a return of $2614·18 MORE than a 7 per cent. gold bond at the same price, or nearly three times the amount of the original investment.**

While the purchaser of the 8 per cent. bonds of this company can realize this special profit, he also holds the option of taking advantage of any temporary advance in gold, as he has choice, at every separate coupon day, of gold interest at 7 per cent. or currency interest at 8 per cent.

The Bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

Of whom full information concerning the Company and the Road can be obtained.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker,
AND
Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R. R. Co.,
No. 23 NASSAU STREET,
6 2 ftu 4p 4t NEW YORK.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD.
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

A HEALTHY AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a Child to Wet-nurse. Apply at No. 1335 WHEAT Street, near Reed. 6 13 3t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

2000 PARASOLS—NOW IN STOCK, OVER 2000 PARASOLS. And desiring to close out our entire stock, and not keep over a single one, we will sell at

CLOSING-OUT PRICES.

Japanese Cloth, all sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch.
Japanese Cloth, all colors linings, in all sizes.
White Pongee, all sizes. 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch.
White Pongee, all colors linings, in all sizes.
Buff Pongee, all sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch.
Buff Pongee, all colors linings, in all sizes.
Buff and White Pongee, all colors linings and bindings.

PARASOLS CLOSING OUT.

Black Silk Parasols all sizes and colors linings.
Black, Brown, and Dark Green Sun Umbrellas, in all sizes, from 12 to 22 inch.

BUFF LINEN SUN UMBRELLAS,
14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inch.

Children's Parasols
Children's Parasols
Children's Parasols
Children's Parasols
Children's Parasols
} AT CLOSING-OUT PRICES.

TRIMMED PARASOLS, CHEAP!
TRIMMED PARASOLS, CHEAP!
TRIMMED PARASOLS, CHEAP!
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
AND
6 2stuth No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

This Department is now well stocked with Collars, Cuffs, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckties, Scarfs, Etc., Etc.
Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, 25c.
Gents' Half Hose, 28c., 31c., up.
Gents' Lisle Thread Half Hose, fine quality.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed for use.
Gents' Suspenders, Undershirts, Etc.
Gents' Undershirts, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Gents' Thin Drawers for warm weather.
Gents' Kid Gloves.
Gents' Lisle Thread Gloves.
Gents' Silk Gloves.
Gents' Cotton Gloves.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
6 3 s tu th No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!

A very large stock of Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's Hosiery.
Ladies' full regular-made Hose, double heels and toes, at 25 cents; best for the price.
Our 25-cent Hose are the best in the city at the price.
Ladies' Hose, 28, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 43c. up.
Ladies' Lisle Thread and Balbriggan Hose.
Children's regular and extra long Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery.
Gents' Half Hose, 25c.
Gents' Half Hose, 25, 28, 33c., up to the finest Lisle thread.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
AND
6 3stuth No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

3000.—NOW OVER 3000 DOZENS OF OUR celebrated Kid Gloves of the following well-known brands:—

"BARTLEY,"
"LA BELLE,"
"JOUVIN,"
AND
"JOSEPH."

Having several invoices to arrive late in the season, we now find ourselves with a large
SURPLUS STOCK
from these recent large importations,
AND
PROPOSE
A
thirty-days' clearance sale at a heavy reduction in prices of

FINE KID GLOVES.

For thirty days, Bartley, $1·70.
For thirty days, Jouvin, $1·70.
For thirty days, Bajou, $1·70.
The genuine Jouvin, "Bartley," and Bajou, only $1·70.
LA BELLE, $1·25.
Best $1·25 Glove in America.
JOSEPH
at $1. The greatest DOLLAR glove in the market.
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT Street, [6 16stuth
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tirp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4pim Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
} PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS;
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. R. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf 4p

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.

Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment o
GAS FIXTURES
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices
Lower than Ever Before Known.
6 6 1mrp

THE OIL REGIONS.

Monthly Statement for May—Production and Development—Wells Drilling—Stock on Hand—Shipments, Etc. Etc.

We make the following extracts from the Titusville *Herald's* oil statement for the month of May:—

The month of May shows an increased production over that of April, amounting to about six hundred barrels daily. The increase occurred principally in the river districts in the vicinity of Foster farm, on the Allegheny, where an increase of about three hundred barrels is shown, and at Parker's Landing, where it amounted to about one hundred and fifty barrels more than the daily average of April. Church run, near Titusville, increased over two hundred barrels per day, and a score of other tracts, including the Enterprise, New York, and Dennis' run, Tidioute and Warren, near Tidioute, and several small tracts in the vicinity of Pleasantville, upon which there was an increase varying from ten to twenty barrels per day.

The following table shows the production for May, 1871:—

	Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for May, 1871, of bbls. of 45 gallons each	539,709
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	25,102
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	565,811
Stock on hand May 1	685,616
Stock on hand June 1	554,424
Deduct decrease on June 1	131,192
Total production during May	433,619
Average per day for 31 days	14,987
Average per day in May, 1870	14,165
Daily increase May, 1870, over May, 1871	178

There was no marked decrease at any point in the oil region, and the month was most favorable for operating in every particular.

The largest decrease in any one district in the region occurred at Rouseville, upon the Mitchell farm, where it reached fifty barrels daily. The McCray and adjacent tracts near Petroleum Centre exhibit a total falling off in petroleum of about forty barrels per day. The J. S. McCray farm alone decreased about ten barrels daily. At Rouseville and vicinity the total decrease on various farms amounted to over one hundred barrels. Reno, Brady's Bend, and Pithole also show a slight decline for the month, as do several tracts in the vicinity of Shamburg.

West Hickory shows little change from the previous month, the total decline in May amounting to about twenty barrels per day.

Of the amount of benzine used we have no accurate figures. Over twenty thousand barrels were shipped into the region by the different railroad lines during the month, which, in addition to that supplied by refineries in the region, would render the daily consumption not far from one thousand barrels.

PRODUCTION TABLE.

The following table shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January, bbls	....	9,700	10,192	12,634	15,477
February, bbls	....	9,200	9,967	11,917	14,391
March, bbls	....	8,621	9,891	12,385	13,457
April, bbls	....	8,537	11,067	12,974	13,308
May, bbls	....	9,790	10,153	14,165	13,987
June, bbls	....	10,102	11,334	14,317	....
July, bbls	....	10,698	11,697	15,969	....
August, bbls	....	11,981	12,157	17,777	....
September, bbls	9,700	11,033	12,645	19,489	....
October, bbls	9,600	10,133	13,071	20,158	....
November, bbls	9,800	10,275	13,317	18,012	....
December, bbls	10,400	9,737	12,844	15,214	....

CITY ITEMS.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

HUTTON—APPLE.—On June 10, inst., at the Rectory, by the Rev. J. Pleasonton Du Hamel, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, JOHN HUTTON to Miss SALLIE B. APPLE, both of this city.

MUIR—SETZER.—On February 2, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOHN B. MUIR, of Roxborough, to MARGARET J., daughter of Mr. Jacob B. Setzer, of Stroudsburg, Pa.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—At Baxter Springs, Kansas, on June 2, 1871, JOHN HARDY EDWARDS, son of William C. and Anna P. Edwards.

MORGAN.—On the 11th inst., JOHN MORGAN, Sr., in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives, and friends of the family, Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M., Lebanon Association, A. Y. M., and employes of Fair Hill Rolling Mill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2230 North Sixth street, on Wednesday, June 14, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MOORE.—On the 12th inst., HENRY CLAY, son of Mrs. Sarah Ann and the late James M. Moore, in his 33d year, private of Company C, 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and late private of Company H, 192d Pennsylvania Veterans.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence, of his mother, No. 948 South Front street, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

STAVERT.—On the 11th inst., CHARLES STAVERT, aged 61 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Mr. Edwin S. Stavert, No. 4515 Penn street, Frankford. To proceed to Bustleton M. E. Church for interment.

WALLS.—On the 11th inst., JOSEPH WALLS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1513 Frankford road.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 12th instant, THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, in the 79th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1515 Arch street, on Fifth-day morning next, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Temple, RICHMOND Street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, JOHN MORGAN.

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.

N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 12 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE.—THE FULL REPORT OF THE Committee appointed at mass meeting held March 24, last, to visit Harrisburg in support of legislation to abolish the Public Buildings Commission, may be had, free of charge, at Needles', Twelfth and Race; Callender's, Third and Walnut; Nebinger's, Second and Mary; Penington's, No. 227 South Seventh; offices of Ledger, Record, North American, Press, German Democrat, Age and Bulletin. 6 13 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1871.

The respective City Conventions will meet at the following places, to wit:—

Judiciary—Old Court House, S. E. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets.
District Attorney—New Court House, Sixth street, below Chesnut street.
Mayor—National Hall, Market street, west of Twelfth street.
City Solicitor—Court of Common Pleas room, State House.
City Treasurer—Concert Hall, Chesnut street, west of Twelfth street.
City Controller—Assembly Buildings, southwest corner Tenth and Chesnut streets.
City Commissioner—Concordia Hall, Callowhill street, west of Fourth street.
Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas—Arnold's Hall, Coates street, west of Second street, north side.
Coroner—Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson street.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

Second District—Northeast corner Broad and Race streets.
Fourth District—Northeast corner Girard avenue and Alder street.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.

First District—S. W. corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.
Second District—S. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.
Third District—Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
Fourth District—O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
Fifth District—No. 603 Sansom street.
Sixth District—N. W. corner Merrick and Market streets.
Seventh District—No. 1417 Race street.
Eighth District—N. W. corner of West and Coates streets.
Ninth District—N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
Tenth District—N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
Eleventh District—S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.
Twelfth District—S. W. corner of Fourth and George streets—Siner's Hotel.
Thirteenth District—S. E. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue.
Fourteenth District—S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.
Fifteenth District—Seventh and York streets—House of Peter B. Knechel.
Sixteenth District—Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
Seventeenth District—S. W. corner of Frankford road and Unity street.
Eighteenth District—S. E. corner Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

Under the revised rules of the party the Ward Executive Committees provide the place of meeting of the various Ward Conventions.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That Section 4, of Rule VI, be so construed that no person who is a delegate to any Ward Convention shall be chosen to organize such Ward Convention.

Resolved, That in Ward Conventions the Committee on Organization be selected the same as on contested seats.

Due notice will be given of the selection of the Temporary Chairmen of the above Conventions.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries.
6 9 4t

The following gentlemen were selected to organize the various conventions:—

Judiciary—William R. Thomas.
District Attorney—Isaac McBride.
Mayor—John McCullough.
Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas—John E. Littleton.
City Solicitor—John W. Donnelly.
City Controller—William H. Johnson.
City Treasurer—George G. Shoch.
City Commissioner—Charles A. Porter.
Coroner—William Dawson.

Second Senatorial District—Marshall C. Hong.
Fourth Senatorial District—Charles Boothroyd.

1st	Representative	District—	John McDonnell.
2d	"	"	William B. R. Selby.
3d	"	"	Joseph R. Lyndall.
4th	"	"	Edward McCann.
5th	"	"	Benjamin Huckel.
6th	"	"	John W. Baker.
7th	"	"	John Stuard, Jr.
8th	"	"	Edward A. Howell.
9th	"	"	Thomas Cochran.
10th	"	"	William M. Neill.
11th	"	"	Dr. J. F. Holt.
12th	"	"	William Siner.
13th	"	"	E. F. Stewart.
14th	"	"	John Cloud.
15th	"	"	Adam Myers, Jr.
16th	"	"	George J. Wolf.
17th	"	"	Col. James Ashworth.
18th	"	"	Wm. Ellwood Rowan.

Resolution adopted electing as watchers, in the Eighteenth Division, Twenty-sixth ward, at the primary election to be held on TUESDAY, June 13, ROBERT ANDERSON and ALEXANDER STEWART.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
6 12 2t

☞ REPORT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 10, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discount	$694,594·65
United States Bonds to secure circulation	199,000·00
United States Bonds on hand	50,000·00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	31,000·00
Due from Redeeming Agents	68,436·51
Due from other National Banks	48,290·54
Due from Banks and Bankers	17,098·62
Banking House productive	38,000·00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,224·51
Current Expenses	1,416·19
State Tax	660·00
Exchange	130·93
Cash Items and Notes of other Banks	33,871·29
Exchange for Clearing House	83,025·93
Fractional Currency	1,860·11
Legal-Tender Notes	257,276·00
	$1,527,885·28

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000·00
Surplus Fund	33,905·23
Discount	2,912·21
Interest	279·06
Circulation outstanding	179,000·00
Individual Deposits	1,045,568·66
Cashier's Checks outstanding	12,608·86
Due to National Banks	22,220·52
Due to other Banks and Bankers	24,390·74
	$1,527,885·28

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:

I, JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirteenth day of June, 1871.

E. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:—
J. B. BAKER,
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr., } Directors.
JOHN FAREIRA,
6 13 2t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

A. HORNER, Secretary.
6 10 3w

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 39 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE CITY TREASURER DELEGATES elected for PETER LANE, JR., will meet on TUESDAY NIGHT, after the election, at the WETHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth. 6 12 2t*

☞ CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the First Constituent Congress of this association, which assembles in this city during the present week, two public meetings will be held, as follows:—

1. On THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, when addresses will be delivered on the principles and objects of the association by members of the Congress. The Rev. Dr. NEWTON will preside.

2. On FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, in CONCERT HALL, when addresses will be delivered on Systematic Giving to the Cause of Christ and the Poor. His Honor Mayor FOX will preside.

All members of Evangelical Churches are invited to attend.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, President and Treasurer.
WILLIAM BUCKNELL, Vice-President.
JAMES LONG, Assistant Treasurer.
RICHARD NEWTON, Secretary. 6 13 3t*

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary of the Faculty.
6 10 13trp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

COMPLETE

SEWING MACHINE

AND

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINES COMBINED,

Are now admitted to be the BEST SEWING MACHINES made. They are the only machines that embody any material improvement over the old and popular machines so long in use. They have a *new* and *improved shuttle*, use a *straight* needle, run *easy*, are *simple*, very *durable*, and not liable to get out of order.

They received the *highest prize*, a

GOLD MEDAL,

At the Fair of the MASSACHUSETTS MECHANICS' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, in Boston, held in September and October, as being the

Best Machine for Family Use.

The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which they operate, as well as the uniform excellence of work throughout the entire range of sewing, in *Stitching, Hemming, Fulling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Fringing, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering* over the edge, working *Perfect Button-Holes* and *Eyelet-Holes*—WORK WHICH NO OTHER MACHINE CAN DO—make them the most *desirable* Family Sewing Machines in the market.

All in want of a Sewing Machine should *examine these* before buying, as they are sold with all their excellences at the same price as other first-class machines, and are giving great satisfaction wherever used.

Call at the Company's

SALESROOMS,

No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,

Get Circulars, Samples of Work, and see them operate.

Instructions given gratuitously.

☞ Agents wanted to sell these machines in all unoccupied territory.

☞ THE CELEBRATED CARPET SEWING MACHINE, which can sew either Ingrain, Brussels, Wilton, or any kind of Carpets more precisely and neatly than by hand, is manufactured by this Company. They are now in use in the United States and in Europe. 2 2 tuths3m

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK.]

RETAILERS

OF

HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

IMPORTERS OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO GOODS.

BRETTLE'S AND NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S

English Hosiery Goods,

And best makes of FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY GOODS. [3 28 tuth 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—

MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUSE

The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.

Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9·40 A. M., 12·40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.

Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.

Terms—$3 per day.

SCOFIELD & BARRY, PROPRIETORS.

C. N. SCOFIELD, Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY, Late Steward Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
6 9 2mt

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.

Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.

Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.

Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.

Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.

Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24t†

Half barrels (in mulberry wood),	20	gallons	$5·00
" (steamed oak)	20	"	3·00
Whole barrels	40	"	4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons			2·00

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY.

THIS POPULAR **FAMILY** HOUSE OPENS ON THE 20th INST.

For rooms, etc., apply to

LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 3 12t* CAPE MAY CITY.

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.

Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2mt Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.

This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.

The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.

For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2mt Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).

This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3mt

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w† E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL, COZZENS' DOCK, HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c., Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly **$4,000,000**
Receipts for 1870 ..... **$1,250,000**

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. BUNK, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths2lt

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

BARGAINS

In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,

LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES

Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,

FRENCH LAWNS,

And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.

THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Choice Dress Goods

REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT $1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE

Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies

Ever made for $1 per yard.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET

SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH B. THORNLEY. 2 3 thstu†

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer at LOW PRICES a full stock of
WHITE GOODS, every description,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LLAMA SACQUES AND POINTES,

In connection with our NEW and ATTRACTIVE stock of [4 11 tuths3m

Seasonable Dress Fabrics.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

THE NEW YORK

Dyeing and Printing

ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.

Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.

CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·85. Misses' Corsets, superior quality, 65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.

THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.

MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.

MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.

$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.

EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.

FANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.

BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.

PARASOLS at wholesale prices.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.

5 23 tuthsrp1f WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.

"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.

400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.

ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET

CORNELIUS & SONS

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY.

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden.

Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thstu rp† Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH OLIVES,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY, for sale by the gallon, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA,

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,

6 1 thstu3m4p No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

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REFRIGERATORS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT

Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.

P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.

No. 39 North NINTH Street,

5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Burning of Paris—Forced Labor at the Pumps—The Return of the British Commissioners—Baron Rothschild's Triumphs—The Coming Race—Special Correspondents—Women's Rights, Etc. Etc Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 30.

Fuit Ilium! All other topics, foreign and domestic, pale to-day before the fierce, lurid glow in which the brief sun of the Commune has gone surely down. That evening when the papers came out with tidings that the Tuileries were in flames, a general moan of astonished consternation burst from the whole heart of England. No doubt the fact of our local nearness does far more than the telegraph to bring home to every one of us in terrible vividness the most irreparable calamity of modern history; but I think we feel the loss more genuinely than other European nations who border as closely on the scene. Germany can hardly be expected yet to feel unaffected pity for French sufferings; Belgium is too anxiously scrutinizing the bearing which all these melo-dramatic events may have upon her own destinies to do much more than record their progress. Spain is not in the habit of showing national sympathy, and may be granted to be well occupied enough if she is, however silently, learning the lesson of her neighbor's latest revolution. But Britain, selfish, phlegmatic Britain, is grieving with the grief of a near and dear friend over the smoking ashes and corpse-littered streets of Paris. We all thought that the world had heard the last of reigns of terror there, and even now we can scarcely believe that this horror is a reality, and that we are again face to face with the scenes of '92. The Archbishop of Paris shot, the women of Paris in the forefront of every deadly design, the constant tramp of the condemned of both sexes to the human shambles—every incident is a ghastly repetition of the Red days of eighty years ago. The public feeling was well shown by the prompt, spontaneous despatch of Captain Shaw, with all the Metropolitan Fire Brigade that could be spared, to help in extinguishing the flames. The moment the idea was struck out it was vigorously acted on; the Board of Works voted money, the Government supplied a ship; and though, when the men were actually *en route*, a polite despatch from M. Favre announced that the fires had been so far got under that he need not trouble them to come, the spirit which prompted the action will not lightly, we may hope, be forgotten by the Parisians when they have time for sober thoughts again.

I have just met at my club one of Lord Minto's sons, who has managed to escape safe and sound from Paris. He and two brothers moved heaven and earth to get into the city last week with the Versailles army, little thinking what was to come, and, once there, they would have given anything to get out again at once. The very evening of their arrival, strolling out from their hotel, they were impressed in the Rue de Rivoli, and forced to work at the pumps from seven o'clock till three A. M. Shells were falling day and night in all parts of the city, and in the general confusion there was every moment serious risk of being shot or bayoneted by some irresponsible Versaillist private. A young English officer of engineers, whom I remember at Eton, was arrested as a Communist, and only saved from summary execution on the Place de la Concorde by the appearance on the scene of a friendly French official at the critical moment. My friend saw one of the *Times'* special correspondents come in with the holes of a rifle-bullet clearly cut through his clothes without wounding him, a good instance of the risks that "specials" have to run.

So the Senate has ratified the treaty, and our commissioners are already upon the Atlantic again, with pleasant memories, no doubt, of the festivities which have relieved their working hours at Washington. I hear that Lord de Grey is to be made a Marquis, in recognition of the sterling value of the results achieved. The members of the Anglo-American Association naturally feel a special satisfaction in the near prospect of the realization of one of the foremost items in their programme, and purpose to celebrate the occasion in true British fashion by inviting the commissioners to dinner and speeches as soon as they reach home. Earl Russell consented to postpone his hostile motion on the treaty till all the papers on the subject should be formally before Parliament, and as the houses have now adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays, his field-day is for the time being postponed. The general feeling seems to be that, considering the hand he had in the unlucky business at first, he can hardly be expected to see himself written down wrong without some sort of a protest, and the sooner he discharges himself of it, the better for the political atmosphere. The final attitude to be assumed by the Canadian Parliament is a more serious matter, and the cable accounts of the very diverse sentiments expressed in various parts of the Dominion are causing a good deal of uneasiness among us.

Everybody is pleased by Baron Meyer de Rothschild's double success at Epsom. He has fought his way gallantly into Parliament, one of the first living examples of the wisdom which removed the political disabilities of his nation; he has won the Derby and the Oakes in one and the same week; and he has been caricatured by Pellegrini in *Vanity Fair*. What more can ambition wish for? Years hence, doubtless, when Mr. Hughes has got the House to agree with him as to the immorality of adjourning over the Derby Day, the Baron will sit placidly in his place on the Liberal benches while the race is being run upon the Downs, comfortably conscious that he at least has no more worlds to conquer there.

Mr. Smalley, the London editor of the New York *Tribune*, has gone across the water for a couple of months. No doubt many of your readers will not fail to ascribe to their proper author the London letters which will be contributed to that paper during his absence under the modest signature "H."

An unusual flourish of advertisements heralded the appearance of "The Coming Race," just published by Messrs. Blackwood, and the book is certainly worth reading. A mysterious imaginary world, "Vrilya," lying in some subterranean region, is discovered by a citizen of New York, who finds the republic of his ideas superseded by a state of things where everything mechanical is perfect and everything picturesque is past. The inhabitants of Vrilya have solved many of the most difficult human problems thoroughly they have no wars, because their weapons are too deadly to keep up fighting even for a day; they have no working classes, for all work is done by machinery. Everybody is devoted to science, supremely comfortable, and supremely uninteresting. They are quite unconscious of their own humor when they gravely propose (of course in the interest of science) to dissect their discoverer on his first arrival.

Seven hundred thousand members of trades-unions having agreed to settle all disputes, for the future, by arbitration, looks as if the great problem of harmonizing labor and capital were tending towards solution.

A telegram from Cambridge this morning announces that the first prize for English declamation, a handsome silver cup, engraved with the college arms, has been awarded at Trinity to George Lockhart Rivers, of New York, scholar of the collage, who was last week rowing in the head boat on the Cam.

Everybody knows how often the London *Daily News* outstripped all its British competitors in the earliness and accuracy of its accounts of the great events of the late Franco-Prussian war. A few nights ago I had the good fortune to be taken behind the scenes and shown some specimens of the efforts by which these results were achieved, the showman being Mr. Skinner, the *Daily News* correspondent with the Crown Prince's army at Versailles. From behind a small table cunningly placed in a corner of his double drawing-room, that the greatest possible number of his assembled friends might have him in view, he told most graphically how the news of Sedan was carried to the London public. Straight from the battle, which they had been admirably placed for seeing, he and the world-famous Dr. Russell, of the *Times*, spurred off to a railway station they knew of many miles away in neutral Belgium. No less than six times were they stopped and interrogated on the frontier, till they found themselves still seven miles from the only available train, with something under half an hour to do the distance in. Whip and spur one may imagine; they have three miles yet to go, and from a hill-top, actually in sight, the thin smoke flew of their locomotive hurrying across the country, when down come one herse and rider a regular post upon the slope. To the honor of journalism be it recorded, the rival writer waits till his fallen friend is in the saddle again, and, racing against time, both just catch their train. Brussels is reached the same evening, they sit up all night to write, start at 11¼ A. M. for Ostend, cross to Dover, hurry to London, and in the next morning's *Times* and *Daily News* the two versions of Sedan come out side by side. We "who sit home at ease" in war-time scarcely appreciate, I expect, the indomitable energy which goes to furnishing those vivid pictures of events which are served up to us from day to day with our breakfast tea and toast.

Our university local examinations for women are clearly meeting a want. Last year the number who presented themselves before Cambridge examiners was 86; this year it is 127. This right to higher education is one of woman's rights which nobody will grudge them.

TEMPLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 1uths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured; Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17¼

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BEKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70	2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870,	137,060	
		$2,233,2[illegible]
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,922
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452'35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,900,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319'07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967'22
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920'70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000'00
Cash on hand	24,449'52
	$1,705,319'07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000'00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388'00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant-Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000'00
$200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162'50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000'00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200'00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300'00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000'00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650'00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447'34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557'00
Real Estate	56,000'50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971'27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375'40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912'00
Cash	142,911'73
	$1,820,727'97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
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JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851'78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

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ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN

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ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

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Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

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GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

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R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
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SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 1s

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents, No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, June 13, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, June 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 17, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, June 15, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines, No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 18 North River.

S. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 14 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 63 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue;

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue;

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,

DEAL

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

THE RIGHTS OF A CLERGYMAN "SETTLED" AS RECTOR—THE RIGHT OF A VESTRY TO DISMISS A CLERGYMAN—ANOTHER INTERPRETATION OF CANON 4, TITLE 2, OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following communication is in answer to one that appeared in our columns a few days ago, and it takes another view of the rights of clergymen and vestries under the civil law and the canons of the Church:—

There is no law in Pennsylvania distinguishing between a contract entered into by a clergyman and one made by any other citizen. So far as the law is concerned, clergymen are on the same footing as other persons.

The position of the rector in the civil courts, unless there is a particular contract, is that of an employe without a fixed term of office, but at a certain rate of compensation. Such a relation may be severed by either party to it at will. (Coffin vs. Landis, 10 Wright, 426. Peacock vs. Chambers, 10 Wright, 434. Kirk vs. Hartman, 13, P. F. Smith, 97.)

It is true the canons or laws of the religious bodies to which the parties belong may impose obligations upon them which supplement the civil law, and become, *quoad hoc*, the particular contract or a part of it, and which as such will be recognized in the civil tribunals.

Has the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America legislated upon the relation of pastor, and church, or vestry?

It has done so distinctly, changing and repealing its canons from time to time, until the only legislation of the Church upon the subject is Title II, Canon 4 of the Digest, entitled "Of the Dissolution of a Pastoral Connection."

This canon recognizes the right, which we have shown exists by the civil law, to dissolve the connection, as residing either in the vestry or the rector. But in exercising that right, it must be done with the concurrence of the Bishop, or in his absence of the Standing Committee, if a union with the convention of the diocese is sought to be maintained.

If the Bishop refuses his concurrence, the party taking the initiative in the discussion is not, *ipso facto*, forever cut off from union with the convention, but may be restored to it on making such satisfaction as the convention may require. Of course, if the convention approves the action, it can restore without any satisfaction other than a statement of the case, notwithstanding the refusal of the ecclesiastical authorities to concur.

The second section of the canon strengthens this interpretation of the first, it declaring "in case of a regular and canonical dissolution of the connection between a minister and his congreation the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee, shall direct the Secretary to the Convention to record the same."

Any dissolution is regular and canonical to which the Bishop or Standing Committee, as the case may be, has given consent. If the dissolution has been by the act of the vestry or minister, with the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority, it is still a dissolution, but not regular and canonical, and in that case it is to be laid before the convention of the diocese.

Canon 2 of this title is not *in pari materia*. It provides for the punishment of offenses.

Canon 4 may come into force without any offense having been committed. It is enough if the ecclesiastical authorities approve the separation. A trial is not necessary—was not intended. All was done which was deemed essential for the protection of either party when the consent of the ecclesiastical authority was required. The dissolution is complete when the vestry or congregation, as the case may be, have dismissed or the rector has resigned. The ecclesiastical authority has no part in the dismissal. It imposes, or relieves from, the penalty—nothing more.

The argument of Judge Ludlow in the case of Batterson vs. Thompson confounds things entirely distinct when he likens the dissolution of ministerial connection to a degradation. This puts an end to the employment of the clergyman in a particular field. The other displaces him from the ministerial office or function.

The Judge, with all due respect, uses language bordering on the sensational when he exclaims, "Can it be possible that any minister may be summarily ejected from his parish without a trial?" The true question is, "Is there any difference between a contract with a minister and any other person, in its legal effect?" That the foregoing argument gives the real import of the canon of 1865 will be evident to any person who will compare its language with that of the canons which preceded it.

In 1804 two canons were enacted. One, No. 33, "of the dissolution of the pastoral connection," which ran thus, "When any minister has been regularly inducted or settled in a parish or church, *he shall not be dismissed* without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese or State," etc. etc. etc., as in the present canon.

The canon of 1808 was in the same words, except that "instituted" was substituted for "inducted," and the following words were added:—"This canon shall not be obligatory upon those States or dioceses with whose usages, laws, or charters it interferes," which Dr. Hawks on page 310 of his contribution to the ecclesiastical history of the United States explains thus:—"The last (change) arose from the fact, that as a relation between a minister and his people involved a mere civil contract for work and labor to be done, it, of course, like every other civil contract, was subject to the *lex loci*, and the Church had no power to interfere with the legislation or courts of the several States."

Canon 33 of 1832 was the same.

There was also a canon of 1804, No. 34, renewed in 1808, and called the thirty-fourth canon of 1832, which was *in pari materia*, and called "Of differences between ministers and their congregations." This canon required all the presbyters of the diocese to be summoned on a question of dissolution, and was extremely inconsistent in practice. These sets of canons did not stand well together, and accordingly canon 34 of 1832 was repealed in 1859. And in 1865 the canon "Of a dissolution of a pastoral connection was amended so as to read:—

"*In case* a minister who has been regularly instituted or settled in a parish or church *be dismissed* by such church, without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese," etc. etc.

The language is no longer "shall not be," but "in case he is dismissed." The canon of 1804 forbidding, that of 1865 permitting, but subject to concurrence.

The canon of 1865, if either party insist upon a separation, refers it to the ecclesiastical authority to say whether a penalty shall be imposed. There is no power in the ecclesiastical authority to question the fact of dismissal.

Dr. Ogden's case and the case from New York quoted by Judge Ludlow were both prior to the amended canon of 1865.

In St. Clement's case a good deal has been said about the office of institution. This office was arranged in 1808, when the canons were not the same as they now are. The office of institution was not used in the case of the ministers of St. Clement's parish, and the language of the institution is counterbalanced by the terms of the ordination vow.

In the ordaining of priests this language is used—the Bishop addresses these words to the person to be obtained:—

"Will you reverently obey your Bishop and other chief ministers who, according to the canons of the Church, may have the charge and government over you; following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, and submitting yourself to their godly judgments?"

"Answer—I will so do, the Lord being my helper." A STUDENT OF THE CANONS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALLEN SHOEMAKER and EUNICE M. SHOEMAKER, Executors of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, and also to report distribution of the fund paid into court, arising from the sale of the real estate of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEO. M. CONARROE,
6 6thuths5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MATTHEW ROBINSON, executor and trustee of the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
6 13 tuthf 5t* Auditor.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY under the Will of THOMAS BELLAS, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are required to make payment, and all persons having claims to make the same known to

RACHEL K. BELLAS,
JANE BELLAS,
EMMA L. BELLAS,
MARY R. BELLAS,
Executrixes,
5 23 tuct* No. 1805 ARCH Street, Philada.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH NICHOLLS, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to

ANN NICHOLLS,
No. 125 GOTHIC Street,
Or her attorney, JOS. C. FERGUSON,
5 9 tuct* No. 520 WALNUT Street.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HAMILTON, LATE ACtuary of the Franklin Institute. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them to

TURNER HAMILTON,
5 23tuct No. 106 S. TENTH Street.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer h balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

Be adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuthsm PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 14

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 9 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·20, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 5·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 5·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets,

For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·30, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·50, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·38, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 6·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. 4 and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.

On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6¾ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.

May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9 45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	5·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Corner-Stone of the New Building to be Laid on Thursday Next.

The Building Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of Messrs. William Sellers, John C. Cresson, Frederick Fraley, Alexander Henry, N. B. Browne, and J. Vaughan Merrick, have issued a card announcing that the corner-stone of the new building designed for the accommodation of the Collegiate and Scientific departments of the University, on Locust street, west of Thirty-fourth, will be laid on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by John C. Cresson, Esq., on behalf of the Trustees, and short addresses will be made by Provost Stille, Mayor Fox, and Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, LL. D., President of the Alumni Association. Professor T. M. Richards, architect, has furnished us with this description of the plans of the building in question, as follows:—

The building has a front on Locust street (between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets) of 254 feet, by 102 feet 4 inches in depth, exclusive of towers, bay-windows, buttresses, etc., with an additional projection of the centre, 21 feet 10 inches beyond the wings. The cellar is arranged for the storage of coal, and an apartment in connection, outside of the building, is provided for the boilers of the steam heating apparatus. The basement on the sides and rear is entirely above ground, 15 feet high. There is an entrance in the rear for students to the assembly-room, 44 feet by 50 feet, and entrances on the east and west ends to a wide corridor, which extends the whole length of the building, in all the stories. The eastern wing contains:—Laboratory, 30 by 45 feet, apparatus and store-room, 24 by 29 feet, metallurgical laboratory, 30 by 50 feet, a fire-proof furnace-room, 24 by 34 feet, balance room, 14 by 17 feet, as well as smaller rooms for silver and gold assaying. The western wing contains:—Laboratory, 30 by 45 feet, and apparatus and diagram room, 24 by 29 feet, for the chemical lecture-room on first floor, one laboratory, 30 by 50 feet, and one, 24 by 34 feet, for the physical department. Apartments for janitor and assistants are arranged on this floor, and for machinery, storage, dumb waiters, water-closets, etc. The first or principal floor is 16 feet high. On the eastern side of the main entrance is the faculty room of the Scientific Department, 13 by 22 feet, professors' laboratory, 19 by 45 feet, preparing laboratory, 21 by 24 feet, qualitative laboratory, 30 by 45 feet, quantitative laboratory, 30 by 50 feet, laboratory for organic analysis, 24 by 34 feet, two balance room and two assistants' rooms. On the western side is the reception and secretary's room, 13 by 22 feet, trustees and faculty room, 19 by 37 feet, provost's recitation room, 24 by 33 feet, and private room 14 by 18 feet, chemical lecture room, 30 by 45 feet, physical lecture room, 30 by 50 feet, and apparatus room, 24 by 34 feet. The library in centre of rear, 44 by 50 feet, is entered from a hall 34 by 40 feet. This part of the building is fire-proof.

The second floor is 15 feet 6 inches high. The chapel, 50 by 80 feet, occupies the front of centre building and is 28 feet high. The eastern side contains lecture-rooms for civil engineering, mining and metallurgy, and mineralogy, and a large museum for these departments. The western side and centre of rear is divided into six large recitation-rooms, with adjoining private rooms. The third floor is 14 feet high, and contains three large recitation-rooms, lecture and model-rooms for mechanical engineering, three large rooms for the study and practice of drawing in the departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, etc. A large examination hall is in the rear of the chapel. The fourth floor, over the chapel, has two society-rooms for students, each with an adjoining library. The design is in the collegiate Gothic style; the material to be used is Leiperville stone for the basement, with base course of Hummelstown brown stone. The walls above are to be serpentine marble, with cornices, gables, arches, etc., of Ohio stone. The entrance porch is to be of Franklin stone, with arch supported on polished red granite columns, with enriched capitals of Ohio stone. The windows of chapel and gables are decorated with geometrical tracery.

THE TURF.

Long Branch Races—The July and August Meetings, Etc.—Purses and Entries.

The regular summer meeting of the Monmouth Park Association will be held this year in July and August upon the beautiful race-course at Monmouth, upon the following dates:—Tuesday, 4th of July, and the succeeding four days, and Tuesday, August 1, to continue five days. The first race each day will begin promptly at 1 o'clock. Passengers reach the course in about four hours from Philadelphia, and the accommodations of all kinds it is promised shall be unequalled.

The first race, on July 4, is a grand national steeple-chase for all ages, for a purse of $1000. The second race for a trial purse of $600, all ages—dash of one mile. Third race, Jersey Derby stake, $1500, for three year old colts and fillies. There have been thirty-one entries for this latter race.

On the 5th of July.—First race, "The Hopeful Stakes," and $500, and sweepstakes for two year old colts and fillies—eighteen entries. Second race, mile heats for all ages. Purse, $700. Third race the "Monmouth Cup," $1500, and sweepstakes—fifteen nominations.

On Thursday, the 6th, first race, "Selling race" for all ages; purse $500; one and a quarter miles; the winner to be sold for $1000. Second race, the "Monmouth Oaks stakes," value $1000, added to sweepstakes, for three year old fillies. Twenty-four entries. Third race, the "Long Branch stakes, value $1000, added to sweepstakes, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds (mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds). Fourteen nominations.

On Friday, the 7th, first race for the "July stakes," value $500 and sweepstakes, for two year old colts and fillies. Thirteen entries. Second race, the "Americus Club purse" of $2500, for all ages; best three in five heats. Third race, the "Tweed purse" of $1000, for beaten horses of all ages.

Saturday, the 8th, fifth and last day of the July meeting, hurdle race for all ages, 2 miles, 8 hurdles; purse $800. Second race, purse $1000, for all ages, distance of 3 miles. Third race, "The Monmouth Sequel Stakes," value $1000, and sweepstakes, for colts and fillies 3 years old, 20 nominations.

The August meeting will commence on Tuesday, the 1st inst., and continue 5 days. First day, hurdle race, purse $800, for all ages. Second day, trial purse of $600, for all ages. Third race, "The Continental Hotel Stakes," value $1000 and sweepstakes for 3 years old colts and fillies, 27 entries.

Second day, first race.—"The Thespian stakes" of $500 for two-year colts and fillies; 19 entries. Second race.—"Selling Race," purse $500 for all ages. Third race.—"The Mansion House Stakes," $1000, and sweepstakes; 12 entries.

Third day, first race.—"The West End Hotel Stakes," value $1000, for 3-year old fillies; 23 entries. Second race.—Purse $750 for all ages that have not run during either meeting. Third race.—"The Tammany Cup," value $1500; 16 entries.

Fourth day, first race.—"The August Stake," value $500 and sweepstakes, for 2-year old colts and fillies; 14 entries. Second race.—"The Robins' Stakes," value $1000, for colts and fillies 3 years old; 22 entries. Third race.—"Selling Race," purse $500, for all ages, dash of 2 miles.

Fifth day, first race.—Steeple chase handicap, for all ages, purse $1000. Second race.—Handicap, purse $750, for all ages. Third race.—For all ages, purse $750. Fourth race.—For beaten horses of all ages, "Consolation purse" of $500.

THREATENED TO KILL HIS MOTHER AND SISTER.—Michael Comar is reported to be an individual of such desperate character that were a falling chimney to lay him low society would lose very little thereby. This man lives at No. 409 North Front street. A short time ago he committed an aggravated assault on an unoffending citizen, and for which he was sent to Moyamensing for thirty days. He got out again, however, and yesterday he returned to his ruffianism. He became drunk in his house, procured a razor, and chased his mother and sister around, threatening to cut their throats. Their screams brought into the house Officer Mulligan, who arrested Comar. Alderman Toland sent the accused to prison.

CONSTANT PEQUIGNOT, Esq., the well-known importer and manufacturer of fine watches, sailed for Europe on Saturday last in the steamer Algeria. Mr. Pequignot will remain abroad some time, superintending the business of the firm of C. & A. Pequignot, No. 608 Chesnut street, of which he is the senior member. His many friends will wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Scott the Burglar Identified as a Murderer—The Particulars of the Tragedy—Lucky Officers.

The announcement appeared in our local columns yesterday that Charles Scott, alias Thomas Scott, alias John Fox, who was shot while attempting to escape from Lieutenant Flaherty, was charged with a brutal murder in Clarke county, Ohio. A telegram was this morning received from the Lieutenant and Detective Gordon, stating that they had obtained the requisition necessary to permit the transportation of the felon to the scene of his terrible crime. Scott, before his recent indictment for murder, was always regarded as a great criminal, guilty of all phases of crime, but the killing of a fellow being was never before lodged against him.

The fearful tragedy in which he played so conspicuous a part was enacted on the 10th of October, 1867, about five miles west of Springfield, in Ohio. Here lived one of the most respected and wealthiest citizens of Clarke county, named Daniel Hertzler. His fortune was estimated at $300,000. At two o'clock in the morning of the day in question Mr. Hertzler's wife arose to attend to a sick child, and, after administering to it some medicine, she laid down again, but a few minutes afterwards heard an unusual noise in the house. At this time Mr. Hertzler was sleeping soundly, and his wife awoke him and told him of what she had heard. A moment afterwards, Mrs. Hertzler was seized by the throat by an unknown desperado, and Mr. Hertzler, taking up a rifle, which was near by, endeavored to protect himself. A desperate struggle ensued between Mr. Hertzler and one of the burglars, during which a shot was fired, and on hearing this, the man who had seized Mrs. H. let go his hold and went to assist his confederate. Several more shots were fired, and during the fearful combat Mrs. Hertzler effected an escape from the house and ran to alarm the nearest neighbors, who promptly hurried to confront the murderers. So desperate had been the encounter with Mr. Hertzler that the burglars were glad to escape with their lives, and got away in haste, with the help of a horse and buggy that belonged to the murdered man. Upon reaching the house, the neighbors found Mr. Hertzler lying in the centre of the room, with his rifle close by, it having been discharged. His clothing was badly torn and saturated with blood. One of the shots of the burglars had pierced his heart, and another had broken his right leg, while upon the left temple of the murdered man was a three cornered gash, made by some heavy weapon. In Mr. Hertzler's room was a safe, which contained bonds to the value of $30,000, but so furiously were the burglars resisted that they left without working for the prize which had brought them there.

Suspicion was at once created against several desperate men who were known in Springfield, and in a short time the authorities had arrested an individual who called himself Henry C. Roberts, who, it is said, had in his possession a hat which was taken from Mr. Hertzler's by the burglars in their hurry to get away. They also had in custody a man named Harry D. Pope, and on November 20, 1867, Officers Donovan and Newcomb arrested Charles Scott, at a house near Springfield, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Taking advantage of the time that Scott took his supper, these officers called for him while he was sitting at his meal, and on this occasion he first displayed his power of resistance. A furious fight took place between Scott and the representatives of the law, in which the latter finally succeeded. To help his escape, Scott had altered his appearance by letting a full beard grow over his former smooth face, but he had marks and peculiarities about him which he could not disguise. He was subsequently imprisoned in the Clarke county jail, but by some means escaped therefrom, and has since been roving as a noted burglar in various parts of the United States.

A reward of $5000 has been standing for his capture nearly four years, and when Lieutenant Flaherty places the felon in the Clarke county jail, he will unquestionably get it. During his confinement at Pennsylvania Hospital, Scott was nervously anxious to escape, but was guarded by two policemen. Flaherty and Gordon will arrive to-night and carry Scott back to Ohio.

Yesterday Pinkerton's detectives were in the city to secure Scott for a robbery committed in Javolette, Missouri.

BURGLARY.

The Residence of Dr. Shinn Entered.

The residence of Dr. Shinn, at the southwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets, was broken into, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, by burglars, who secured entrance by leaping the fence and breaking off a slat of the summer-kitchen door. The bolt was pushed back, and the thieves then jimmied the door leading into the main kitchen. At this point their operations were heard by the wife of the doctor. She immediately informed her husband, who straightway went for assistance. On the corner he found two gentlemen conversing, and informing them of what had occurred, the three re-entered the house. A search was made, and in the out-house they found two burglars concealed. They were seized and brought into the kitchen, when one of them turned out to be no other than the notorious Henry Demoellen, a most consummate ruffian.

No sooner had this desperado entered the kitchen when he seized a flat-iron from the mantelpiece and struck Dr. Rickets, one of the gentlemen who had come to the rescue. The Doctor was not much injured, however, and he returned the blow with interest. He promptly knocked Demoellen sprawling. Officers Cochrane and Dugan put in an appearance at this stage of affairs, and the two burglars were marched. The other prisoner gives the name of Samuel McClintock.

OFFICER STRUCK.—William Beatty was engaged in a pugilistic contest with another man at Front and Dugel streets last night, when Officer Dengler, of the Second district, sought to separate them. He did separate them, but received a pretty sharp blow on the mouth from from Beatty in consequence. For this display Beatty was arrested and Alderman McCloskey committed him.

SUSPICIOUS.—Last week one of a row of new houses on Ninth street, above Dickinson, was entered by a thief who cut out all the lead pipe from cellar to garret. Last night a man named John Commel was discovered in the yard of a house adjoining, and having with him an iron instrument very convenient for wrenching out lead pipe. He was taken in custody. Alderman Bonsall has held him for a further hearing.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.—On Thursday morning next the fourth anniversary and dedicatory services of the Home for Aged and Infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place at Lehigh avenue and Thirteenth street, where the new edifice is situated. The exercises will be deeply interesting, and will call out a large audience.

STREET-WALKERS.—Four girls were arrested last night, in Franklin Square, for being professional street-walkers, and also for very unseemly behavior. They gave the names of Annie Black, May Madison, Kate Smith, and Fanny Dillon. Alderman Godbou sent each of the innocents to prison for thirty days.

THIEF ARRESTED.—James Watson, who boarded at No. 1031 Ogden street, was arrested at Ninth and Chesnut streets last night for having carried away from his lodgings a clock and a few other articles. Alderman Jones held the accused in $1000 bail.

PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.—The following gentlemen were elected last evening as the Board of Managers for the ensuing year:—Messrs. W. B. R. Selby, S. B. Butland, Charles Carr, R. F. Christy, and Charles E. Davis.

MAD DOG SHOT.—A mad dog who had snapped at several people was shot by Officer Mulligan, of the Seventh district, this morning, on Magnolia street, below Noble.

THE PITTSTON FUND.—The Mayor this morning received $5 from "M. B. T.," and $2 from "a citizen," said money to be applied for the relief of the Pittston sufferers.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange at noon to-day by M. Thomas & Sons:—

$1000 Bend Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Co., 6 per cent	74¾
10 shares Empire Transportation Co	$59·50
1867 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co	61⅝@61⅝
800 shares Westmoreland Coal Co	$64 to $64·25
$7000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad	84⅝
$5000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co	93
$5400 Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad	80 per ct.
33 shares Central Transportation Co	$49·37
25 shares Greenwich Improvement Co	$52·00
$1000 Union Pacific Railway Co. 6 per cent.	115 p. ct.
DARBY, Delaware county, Pa.—Tract of Land and two Lots, subject to mortgages of $11,600	$100
NINTH STREET (North), No. 909—Hand-in-Hand Engine House	$3000
FRONT and GREEN, S. E. corner—Business Stand	$9150
CLAYMONT, Delaware—Country Seat, 11 acres	$10,200
FOURTH STREET (South), No. 1608—Brick Dwelling	$3075
HARMONY STREET, No. 422—Frame Dwelling	$1200
THIRTY-NINTH STREET (North), No. 113—Dwelling	$3900
RIDGE AVENUE, No. 2010—Store and Dwelling	$7500
CUTHBERT STREET, No. 2617—Dwelling	$400
JASPER and ELLA STREETS, S. E. Corner—Tavern and Dwelling	$2500
JASPER STREET, Nos. 2318 to 2319—Four Dwellings	each $1800
CUMBERLAND STREET, S. E. of Almond—Lot	$600
ADAMS STREET, S. E. of Almond—Lot	$425
EMLEN STREET, N. W. of Almond—Lot	$425
ALMOND STREET, S.W. of Cumberland—Lot	$325
NORRIS STREET, No. 1046—Genteel Dwelling	$2800
CHRISTIAN, No. 1534—Modern Dwelling	$5900
DAUPHIN STREET, No. 414—2 Dwellings	$4100
OTIS STREET, No. 612—Dwelling	$2600
OTIS STREET, No. 614—Factory and Dwelling	$4800
HUNTINGDON and SEPVIVA STREETS—Lot, ground rent of $45	$2200
HUNTINGDON, West of TULIP—Lot, ground rent of $45	$2000
BELGRADE STREET, Northeast of SOMERSET—Lot	$700
EIGHTEENTH and BAINBRIDGE, Northeast Corner—Store and Dwelling	$7400
CLINTON STREET, North of YORK—Lot	$700
ELLA, Nos. 517 to 525—5 Dwellings	$6875
OTIS STREET, Nos. 535 and 537—Tavern and Dwellings	$7950
COLUMBIA STREET, near FIFTH, CAMDEN—Lot	$1100
COLUMBIA STREET, CAMDEN—Lot	$650

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Leb. Val. Branch	116,712·17	86,357·08	80,355·09
For shipment by Canal	31,530·05	5,332·12	28,207·13
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	4,291·12	3,542·17	848·15
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	1,545·18	218·05	1,327·13
Consumed on Laborsals	2,615·14	2,163·09	454·05
Lehigh & Wyoming Coal	158·18	1,721·18	d1,563·00
Total Anthracite paying freight	157,015·04	47,326·09	109,688·15
Bituminous	11,551·00	9,697·17	1,853·03
Total all kinds paying freight	168,566·04	57,021·06	111,541·18
Coal for Company's use	3,083·08	1,142·07	1,941·01
Total tonnage for week	171,649·12	58,166·13	113,482·19
Previously this year	1,770,648·08	1,537,906·07	232,742·01
Total to date	1,949,298·00	1,596,073·00	346,125·00

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

From Schuylkill Haven	30,185·00	3,357·10	26,837·10
From Port Clinton	2,441·00	228·00	2,303·00
Total tonnage for week	32,626·00	3,585·10	29,035·10
Previously this year	186,055·07	67,937·15	118,117·12
Total to date	218,681·07	71,553·05	147,148·02

PRESENTATION.—Last evening Colonel Robert Gray, P. M. of Industry Lodge, No. 131, A. Y. M., was the recipient of a handsome and expensive set of regalia at the hands of the members of his lodge, as an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by them. The presentation took place at the Masonic Hall, on Chesnut street, above Seventh. The address was made by H. S. Stokes, W. M.

THE BUILDINGS COMMISSION—NO QUORUM.—Again to-day, at half-past 1 o'clock, did the Public Buildings Commission try to secure a quorum, but failed. Messrs. Wetherill, Perkins, Gray, and Cattell were the only members present, and these gentlemen, after waiting the ordinary half hour, adjourned to try it on Thursday next at half-past 1 o'clock.

A MEETING of merchants, capitalists, and tradesmen will be held to-morrow at 12½ P. M. in the reception room of the Commercial Exchange Association, for the purpose of organizing the proposed Warehousing Company under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

SMASH-UP.—A smash-up took place at Second and Girard avenue this morning, at 9 o'clock, between a runaway horse, attached to a milk wagon, and huckster-cart. The driver of the milk wagon was thrown out and sustained an injury of his leg. Both wagons were broken.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa Cnl bds	80¼	100 sh Read R	b30.58·69
100 sh Penna R.	b60. 61¾	100 do	c.58·69
100 do	61¾	100 do	b60. 58¾
500 do	60d. 61¾	100 do	s60. 58¾
100 do	61¾	200 do	.58·69
200 do	61¾	200 do	b30.58·69
700 sh Leh N	b60. 38¾	100 do	s10.58·69
600 do	38¾	200 do	b30.58·69
300 do	b60. 38¾	100 do	s60. 58¾
200 do	b60. 38¾	100 do	&ln.58·69
100 sh Leh V R.	2d. 62¾	200 do	b10.58·69
100 sh Reading R	b4. 58·69	200 do	.58·81

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dock Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison, P. J.

James Baker pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying concealed a loaded single-barrel pistol.

Samuel Carr was tried upon the charge of stealing a check for $33. It was alleged that he got the check by picking a lady's pocket in a Poplar street car; but owing to a misdescription in the indictment, the case was withdrawn in order to allow an amendment to be made.

Charles Laughlin and Charles McIlvain were convicted of the larceny of a box of cigars. They went into a small shop and ordered an oyster stew, and while one engaged the attention of the proprietor the other took a box of cigars and concealed them under his coat. But they were detected and sent to the station-house, while the cigars were returned to their place on the shelf.

—A bureau schoolma'am in Georgia thrashed one of her pupils, a colored boy of eighty years, for holding his book bottom up, and his grandchildren looked on and applauded.

—Mrs. Julia Cogan, of Hartford, Conn., used to light fires with kerosene. Had her infant child not been playing around the stove at the same time, her sister would have adopted the orphan.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLNANIA.

The CORNER-STONE of the new building for the Collegiate and Scientific Departments, on Locust street, west of Thirty-fourth, will be laid on THURSDAY, June 15, at 5 P. M., with appropriate ceremonies.

Addresses will be made by the Provost, by His Honor the Mayor of the city, and by Hon. F. C. BREWSTER, LL.D., President of the Alumni Association.

The Public Authorities, the Alumni of the University, the Reverend Clergy, and all interested in the cause of Education, are invited to be present.

C. J. STILLE, LL.D., Provost.

THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERTITY OF PENNSYLVANIA are respectfully requested to meet on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 4½ P. M., at the site of the New Building, Thirty-fourth and Locust streets, to be present at the ceremonies attending the laying of the Corner-stone.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, President.
GEORGE D. BUDD, Recording Secr'y. 6 13 2t

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthss6p

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Bowen Bigamy Case.

Sentence Finally Pronounced

The Agricultural Bureau

Army and Navy Orders.

Our European Fleet.

New Hampshire Politics.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

End of the Bowen Case.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—This morning Hon. C. C. Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy, was brought into the criminal court to be sentenced. Mrs. Susan Pettigru King said, "If you sentence him, sentence me too, for I am as much to blame as he is." Bowen then made a statement concerning the circumstances of his marriage, before which Mrs. King had sent to New York and obtained a copy of the record of his divorce from a former wife.

She as well as himself was satisfied that everything was right, and that there were no legal obstructions in the way of their marriage.

Judge Olin then sentenced Bowen to pay a fine of $250 and to be imprisoned two years in the penitentiary.

Bowen, after a pause, addressed Mrs. King, saying that when his term expired he would return to her, whereupon Mrs. King extended to him her hand, which he grasped as in pledge of faith. She appeared to be deeply affected. Bowen was subsequently taken to jail, where he will remain until the decision of the Court in term, which meets next Monday, on the exceptions to the rulings of the Criminal Court, his object being to obtain a new trial.

The Agricultural Bureau

has elaborate reports regarding the acreage and condition of cotton, including forty counties of North Carolina, forty-eight of Georgia, and a like proportion from other States. The bureau is busy comparing these returns with those of last year, and will, on the 15th, publish its first cotton statement for the year. The bureau has as yet no sufficient data to approximate the extent of failing off of the crop from the last year.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—First Lieutenant Richard G. Shaw, 1st Artillery, is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New York city, to accompany a detachment of recruits from Fort Columbus to the 1st Infantry, in the Department of the Lakes. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, Eastern division, will forward, under charge of an officer to be detailed for the purpose by the Commanding General of the Department of the East, all disposable colored recruits now at the depot to Newport Barracks, Ky., where they will be turned over to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, Western division, to be forwarded by him at the first favorable opportunity to the 25th Infantry, in the Department of Texas.

The Movements of the European Fleet

are reported under date of May 24 to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, as follows:—The Franklin, flagship, to leave Lisbon May 24, for England and the Baltic; the Richmond was at Spezzia, Italy; the Guerriere was returning from her eastern cruise to Marseilles, to proceed thence to some of the Spanish ports, and also to Tangier, and was to be in Lisbon by August 23; the Shenandoah left Lisbon for Gibraltar, and thence on a cruise in the Mediterranean, on May 23.

The Brooklyn sailed from Lisbon on May 24 for Ryde, Isle of Wight, and a cruise in the Baltic and waters of North Germany. The Saco is visiting Spanish ports to report for duty in the Mediterranean Squadron. The Juniata is to accompany the flagship to England. The Plymouth, in England, is to visit the Scheldt, Bremerhaven, and Hamburg.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens is ordered to the Congress; Second Assistant Engineer A. Kirby is ordered to the Tallapoosa; Lieutenant Commander George W. Coffin is detached from the Congress, and waits orders. Master William D. Nicholson has resigned.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 12—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains without important change west of the Missouri river. The highest pressure is now found in Tennessee, and the barometer has very generally risen along the Atlantic coast, and south of the Ohio river. The storm of Monday morning cleared away in the afternoon and evening on the Atlantic coast, and clear weather has very generally prevailed during the night from Iowa to New England, and southward, excepting a light rain on the Gulf. A very sudden fall in the barometer was reported on Monday afternoon in Wisconsin and Minnesota. No reports have since been received from the Northwest stations, but it is probable that high winds, with little or no rain have been experienced on Lakes Superior and Huron. The barometer is now very low on Lake Ontario.

Probabilities.—Pleasant weather will probably continue during the day from Virginia to Michigan, and southward to the Gulf. Fresh northwest winds are probable from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. The low barometer on Lake Ontario will probably move eastward, with brisk winds from the southwest and northwest from Lake Erie to Massachusetts and New Jersey. High winds will probably prevail for a short time on the coast from New York to Massachusetts.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—The business of the Legislature this afternoon will probably be opened by a motion to declare vacant the seats of the Republican members from the Second and Third wards in Manchester. The former has two members and the other four. The ground of objection is that the wards have not sufficient population for the ratio of representation. The Manchester Democrats offer to compromise if one representative from each ward will resign. The Democrats of Manchester are even more jubilant than their partisans in other portions of the State. Some persons desire the postponement of the inauguration of Governor Weston to enable Fisk's regiment to participate. Extra trains will be run on all the roads to-morrow, and it is expected that Concord will overflow with people.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The directors of the Transcontinental and Texas Pacific Railroad are holding a secret meeting here, with the purpose of endeavoring to effect a consolidation.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The specie shipment to-day amounts to $110,000.

Weston's Walk.

Weston accomplished the feat of walking 113 miles inside of 24 hours, and finished the task in 22 hours and 45 minutes.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Planing Mill Burned.

NORTH McGREGOR, Iowa, June 13.—A fire broke out in Flemming's planing mill in this place last night. The mill was totally destroyed, with three million feet of lumber. Loss about $100,000. No insurance.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, June 13—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅝, for account, 91⅝. Bonds quiet and steady; 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 88⅛.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes closed at 53·50f.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 7⅛@7⅛d.; Orleans, 7⅛@7⅛d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation. Sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 8⅛d.; do. at New Orleans, 8⅛c. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm. Lard, 45s. Bacon, 36s. for Cumberland cuts.

ANTWERP, June 13.—Petroleum opened buoyant at 50f.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Odd Fellows' Demonstration.

Celebration in Boston.

Free Masonry in Harrisburg.

Destructive Hotel Burning.

The Alabama Arbitration.

Who Will be the American Member

Resignation of Gov. Cook.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lottery War.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—An injunction was applied or a few days ago by the State to enjoin the Missouri State Lottery from transacting business, and was refused by Judge Lindley, on the ground that previous decisions of the Supreme Court had decided that a lottery regularly chartered could not be interfered with until the charter legally expired.

Illinois and St. Louis Bridge.

A deed of trust for $2,000,000 second mortgage bonds to be issued by the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company has been recorded here. Solon Humphreys and John A. Stewart, of New York, trustees. This gives the company all the funds necessary to complete the bridge.

Suicide.

Charles Gorrsfield, formerly a reputable and prosperous citizen, but latterly of intemperate habits, shot himself through the head with a pistol while playing dominoes in a saloon late last night, and died soon after.

Generals Sherman and Sheridan

held a grand reception at the residence of General Pope at Fort Leavenworth last night. Many gentlemen and ladies from Leavenworth were present. Sherman and Sheridan leave to-day for Omaha.

Lutheran Synod.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The members of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, now in session at Dayton, visited the National Soldiers' Home yesterday, in a body.

The family of Warren Wolf, of Londonville, Ohio, were carried down an embankment seventy-five feet in height, by a frightened team, on Sunday evening, and all were seriously hurt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The Store Ship Supply,

which carried out provisions for the French, is now *en route* for the United States, having on board

The Sick of the European Squadron.

Among them is a lieutenant hopelessly insane, and a paymaster whose mind is badly affected, but it is thought the latter may be cured.

Appointment.

Theodore W. Dimon, for several years a clerk in the Department of State, and a native of New York, has been appointed Disbursing Clerk in that Department in place of G. S. Baker, resigned. Mr. Dimon occupied a confidential position on the American side of the Joint High Commission similar to that held by Mr. Howard on the English side.

Governor Cooke.

There is no truth in the report that H. D. Cooke has resigned the Governorship of the District of Columbia. It is certain, however, that

Frederick Douglass has Resigned

as a member of the Council of the Territorial Legislature.

The United States Arbitrator on the Alabama Board.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President has not decided who shall be appointed as arbitrator to Geneva on the board to settle the Alabama claims. It is positive that Mr. Fish will not accept. Among the names mentioned is that of Senator Sumner. It is stated on good authority that if the appointment is tendered him he will accept it.

The United States Ship Supply,

homeward bound from Europe, has on board all the sick of the European Squadron, among them two officers who are insane, one a raving maniac.

Governor Cook has Tendered his Resignation

and will insist on its acceptance.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Odd Fellows' Demonstration.

BOSTON, June 13.—The largest and most imposing Odd Fellows' demonstration ever witnessed in Boston took place to-day, the occasion being the laying of the corner-stone of the new building for the purposes of the order. Between seven and eight thousand persons were in the line, including lodges and encampments of Massachusetts, with many from adjoining States, and fifty-four bands of music.

Thousands of persons crowded the sidewalks, windows, and balconies along the route of the procession, which was exceedingly picturesque from the banners and brilliant regalia worn by the brotherhood. The corner-stone was duly laid by the Most Worthy Grand Master Corliss Wadleigh. The exercises consisted of brief addresses by prominent members of the Order, sprinkling the corner-stone with water, flowers, and wheat, and singing by the vast audience. A levee in Music Hall this evening will close the celebration.

Hotel Burned.

PORTSMOUTH, June 13.—The Sagamore House, with all its outbuildings, at Frost's Point, three miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. It was a popular summer resort. The loss is $40,000. It is believed here that the property was insured.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Vessel.

PROVIDENCE, June 13.—The schooner Ann E. Card, from Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal, struck on a rock on the south side of Block Island on Sunday afternoon, causing a bad leak, and was run ashore. She is now deck under water. The cutter Moccasin brought the crew to Newport to-day.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coming Masonic Celebration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 13.—The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons of Pennsylvania met this morning, and were in session till nearly one o'clock. The following grand officers were elected: M. M., Christian F. Knapp; D. G. M., James M. Porter; J. G. M., Geter O. Shidie; G. P. C. of W., M. Richards Muckle; Grand Treasurer, P. V. Barnett; Grand Treasurer, William D. Spinking.

Nothing else of particular moment occurred this morning. The streets are lively. Flags are displayed everywhere throughout the city. Templars' flags and banners in some sections predominating. Evergreen wreaths and arches prevail. Titusville and Baldwin II Commanderies arrived at 1·20 P. M. Large arrivals are expected this evening.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Oil Refinery Burned.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The oil refinery of Flaherty, Hamill & Gwynn, at Canton, adjoining this city, took fire about noon, and has been burning fiercely ever since. No particulars yet, but the refinery, tanks, etc., will doubtless be a total loss. The ship Ferdinand, loading with petroleum at an adjoining wharf, hauled into the stream and was saved.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 20c.; middling Orleans, 20¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and scarce; mixed Western, 72@74c.; good to choice Western, 75@76c. Oats unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Lard firm; country kettle, 9½@11c. Whisky, 94c.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived, steamer Magnolia, from Savannah. The Marshall Hose Company are passengers.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Runs Into a Herd of Cattle—Conductor Killed—A Philadelphian Injured.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of yesterday says:—

With poignant sorrow we announce the accidental death of Joseph R. Thomas, conductor on the railroad between Lebanon and Pinegrove and for many years baggage-master and mail-agent on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad. On Friday evening the train which Mr